NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** December 29, 1934

1934—Revolution or Evolution?

A Year Marked by Many Important Developments, But the Third Act of the New Deal Drama Is Yet to Be Played

RELUCTANTLY and while the holiday bells of 1933-34 still echoed, President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of a gentle little man, a poet-politician, musician-corporation executive, whom he had once characterized as "one of the epics of Washington."

William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, had chatted affably with reporters less than a year before, while, as some thought, Rome was burning in the nation's first bank holiday. When 1934 was ushered in he had waited half a month for retirement. In five months he would die of the throat affection which had caused his resignation.

When the President delivered his message to the Seventy-third Congress. On the dais at left is Vice President John N. Garner; on the right, the late Speaker Henry T. Rainey

The wistful, questioning smile of Woodin was replaced in the Treasury by the assured gaze of Henry Morgenthau, Jr. And Mark Sullivan, medicine-ball confidant of Herbert Hoover, said in one of his syndicated Washington dispatches, "The United States Treasury has entered the new year with a set-up inspiring more confidence than at any time since President Roosevelt took office."

While 1934 was thus bringing confidence to the nation's conservatives, Secretary of State Hull in Montevideo was laying the ever-menacing ghost of American imperialism in Latin-America: "No government need fear intervention on the part of the United States under the Roosevelt Administration," he said. And within the year the last American marine had been withdrawn from Haiti after nineteen years of occupation, and the—to the Cubans—onerous Platt Amendment, which permitted intervention, had been abrogated.

But if tension was being eased in this hemisphere, it was increasing in the Far East, as Great Britain rushed completion of her naval base in Singapore—five years ahead of schedule. For inclusion in the naval base of an oil-depot to contain 1,200,000 tons of oil had sent imperialistic Japan questing for new oil-fields "for defense." And by the end of the year she had laid claim to the oil monopoly in the puppet State of Manchukuo, in Northern China, where Henry Pu-yi was to be enthroned a vassal emperor.

Meanwhile, in March, the President signed the Vinson Naval Bill, authorizing bringing the Navy to treaty strength, and, in April, the entire United States Fleet passed through the Panama Canal, in less than twenty-four hours, demonstrating to Oriental minds an impressive degree of mobility. In November at a naval conference in London, Japan declared for naval parity, and prepared to denounce the Washington Treaty of 1921, which had committed her to a navy inferior to that of England and the United States.

These events were still in the future, however, when Morgenthau took over the Treasury and the first lame-duckless Congress convened. All was far from peaceful on the Potomac.

Opposition to the New Deal was growing daily. The impression was general that whatever he did, President Roosevelt would slip in popularity during his second year—even his friends expected as much.

Increasingly, the "sound money" advocates (there were no "unsound money" advocates) were berating the Administration's fiscal policies. And when remonetization of silver was talked of in Washington, "classical economists" condemned such a step in advance, as "almost as undesirable as currency inflation." In August the President would "nationalize" silver. Continuously Congress was reminded by the apprehensive that the costs of the Roosevelt recovery program would be unbearable, that the nation was

Questions on Events of 1934

Jan. 1—1. Who succeeded William H. Woodin as Secretary of the Treasury?

Jan. 30—2. Whose fifty-second birthday netted Warm Springs Foundation $1,003,030.08?

Jan. 31—3. At how much did the President revalue the dollar by his $35 per ounce fixed gold rate?

Feb. 9—4. What agency was ordered to fly the mails?

Apr. 21—5. What 1934 crop did the Bankhead Act affect?

July 1—6. What cruiser took the President to Hawaii via the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Colombia, and the Panama Canal?

July 22—7. What Public Enemy No. 1 was slain in Chicago by Federal Agents?

Aug. 15—8. What island did the U. S. Marines evacuate after nineteen years' occupation?

Sept. 10—9. What State voted and broke two traditions by reelecting a Democratic Governor and going "wet"?

Sept. 21—10. What kidnaping case went back to Page 1 with finding of $13,750 ransom money?

Sept. 25—11. What yacht won the "America's" Cup Series?

Oct. 31—12. Who became the President's new No. 1 man?

Nov. 4—13. What only both-ways Pacific flyer made an Australia to California flight in fifty-one hours' actual flying-time?

Nov. 6—14. Who was elected Governor of California, and who was defeated?

Dec. 12—15. What two men were named by President Roosevelt to draft no-profit-in-war legislation?

(Answers to these questions will be found on page 30)

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Events and Personalities of New Deal's Second Year

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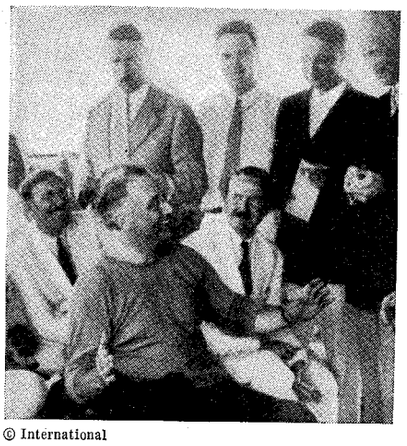
The late William H. Woodin, who was Secretary of the Treasury



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Franklin D. Roosevelt recounts, to newspaper men, his fishing exploits

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Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who resigned as NRA chief

Wide World

Bruno Richard Hauptmann, at his extradition hearing in New York

careening dizzily toward inevitable bankruptcy.

Into this atmosphere stepped President Roosevelt, and with assured directness announced a program which left the opposition speechless. In his message to the new Congress he said briefly that the New Deal was "here to stay"; that the recovery program would "move as rapidly as possible from direct relief to publicly supported work and from that to the rapid restoration of private employment."

Further, he said serenely, that by June 30, the end of the fiscal year, the New Deal would have cost about ten and one-half billion dollars, of which more than seven billions would be a deficit, and that there would probably be a two-billion-dollar deficit by the end of the 1935 fiscal year, but that he hoped to have the budget balanced by the end of the 1936 fiscal year.

It was the most staggering fiscal program a President had ever sponsored, and it exceeded by several billion dollars even the most hysterical predictions of the stunned opposition. But, in point of fact, when June 30 arrived, the deficit was less than half what the President had himself predicted.

Meanwhile, the President had gotten permission from Congress to revalue the dollar "at between fifty and sixty cents," and at the same time, in effect, he took title to and called in all the monetary gold in the country. The country went off the gold standard.

Nine months later this "outlawing" of all gold, including gold notes, was to lead to the arrest of a sullen German-American carpenter, Bruno Richard Hauptmann, who was incautiously passing the gold notes Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had given as ransom for his kidnaped and murdered son, Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

This, however, happened in September. The immediate effect of the President's gold policy was to inspire a spending spree in Wall Street and provide Mark Sullivan with further cause for alarm. The Republican pundit wanted to know "whether the country is being led out of an emergency or being led into the opening steps of a peaceful revolution."

"Evolution," the President called it some time later.

After a brief interval of uncertainty, during which Wall Street raised cries of protest, Mr. Roosevelt stabilized the dollar at 59.06, raising the price per ounce of gold from $20.67 to $35. The rise brought a flood of gold into the country during February amounting to $371,347,000, most of it from France; while California experienced a modern-day pocket-sized gold-rush. To the dismay of the one-time financial dictators, the country's financial center had moved abruptly from the banks of Wall Street to the banks of the Potomac.

Further thunder from the Left came from the august Supreme Court itself at this time when it upheld the constitutionality of the Minnesota mortgage moratorium law on the ground that public welfare takes precedence over individual rights. Inasmuch as this was also the principle involved in the as-yet-untested National Industrial Recovery Act, New Dealers were buoyed up.

Meanwhile, however, the country had become vividly air-mail conscious. A Congressional investigation into the granting of air-mail contracts by former Postmaster General Brown had brought out evidence of graft and favoritism. Postmaster General Farley canceled all air-mail contracts and turned the mails over to the Army.

Poorly equipped for that service, unaccustomed to the hazardous mail routes, and saddled with the new responsibility during the year's worst flying months, twelve Army flyers were killed in a gallant but disastrous month's effort to carry out their assignment. A cry of "legalized murder" went up in all parts of the country. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh sent a note to the White House sharply condemning the Administration's action—and at the same time released the note's contents to the press. The White House, in effect, marked the letter "wrong address," sent it over to Mr. Farley, and made some off-the-record comments, which promptly got on the record, about publicity-seekers.

Nevertheless by May 8 the air-mail was back in private hands, after, however, reorganization of the companies.

Unprecedented Measures

As the New Deal turned its first year, in March, the gasping speed and wide-eyed wonder of 1933 gave way to constant but optimistic amazement. The world was going to continue. Such things had never happened before, but neither had such emergencies. Unprecedented conditions existed and unprecedented measures were being taken to meet them.

General Johnson, perhaps the most colorful figure the Administration had produced, told NRA critics (who included Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania): "Chance or circumstance may stop it but you are not going to stop it or even make it falter." Before the end of the year, the General, displaced in the NRA and unemployed, was to assert that "the NRA is as dead as a dodo"; but in March he was pungently bellicose.

The militant, red-haired Mrs. Pinchot, who had her doubts about NIRA's effectiveness, however, called on the Department of Justice to proceed against the Weirton Steel Company for violation of history-making Section 7-A. The case was to become the first of a series of industrial revolts against planned economy. On the credit side of the

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Vital History Points the Trend of To-morrow

ledger were the facts that employment was up 20 per cent, and pay-rolls were up 32 per cent. over the previous year.

But a 20 per cent. pay-roll increase still left millions on relief. A large and articulate bloc among these millions was composed of veterans. Inevitably, then, payment of the soldiers' bonus at a cost of $2,400,000,000 was proposed in Congress. Representative Wright Patman, sponsor of the proposal, called it a further measure of relief, or, in his more academic moments, "controlled expansion." But the cry of "inflation" was raised immediately and editorial disapproval was immediate, sharp, and wide-spread. The House, taking cognizance of the fall elections, passed the bill with a thumping majority, thus leaving the onus for its inevitable defeat on the Senate and a certain Presidential veto.

Two who were then fugitives from justice caught the attention of the public at this time and held it for many months to come. One was an Indiana bad-man, a murderer, bank-robber, jail-breaker, who had, with a wooden pistol in hand, escaped from jail in Crown Point, Indiana, while Lillian Holley, the sheriff, went into hysterics. Some people said women shouldn't be sheriffs.

The second was the British-born mid-West utilities magnate, Samuel Insull, who fled to Greece when his power empire collapsed, eluded extradition for a period of months, and, finally, dressed in woman's clothes, escaped to a tramp steamer for a brief but futile Odyssey on the Red Sea.

Both were to return ultimately to Chicago, Dillinger to be shot down in ambush by Federal agents (Melvin H. Purvis became the hero of that ambuscade) and Insull to stand trial and be exonerated.

The automobile industry was presently crowding these events off the front pages, however. Thirty companies were having 7-A headaches. Employees were demanding the right to bargain collectively under that troublous *Parva Charta*. Employers said they already had that right, but the American Federation of Labor was vociferously unconvinced. The President settled the difficulty with one of the famous Roosevelt compromises under which all elements were to have a voice. Then he went to Florida for a fishing trip on Vincent Astor's yacht.

As the Chief Executive departed, Congress went on a spending spree. Overriding the Presidential veto, the legislators first increased veterans' compensation which had been cut a year before, and then voted restoration of a 15 per cent. pay-cut to government employees. Suddenly a chill wind patted this holiday extravagance. The nation heard, by way of a Congressional investigating committee, that Mr. Roosevelt was, in fact, only the Kerensky of the American revolution—that an American Stalin was already in the wings only awaiting his cue from the "brain trust."

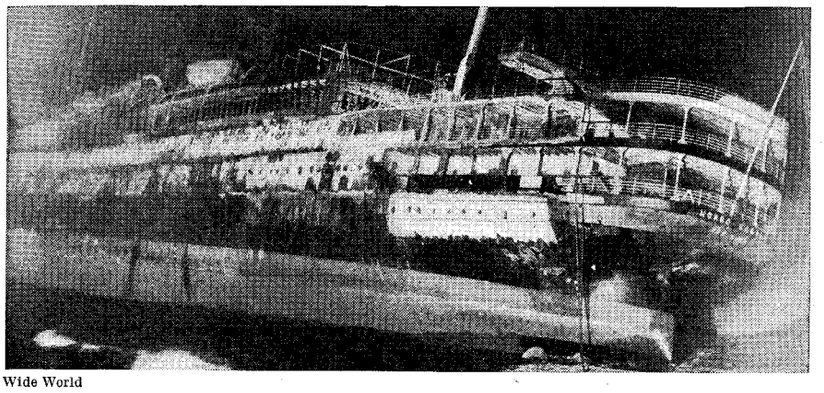
(Continued on page 30)

Wide World

Senator Huey P. Long on the special car bearing him to the Louisiana State-Vanderbilt football game

Keystone

Guardsmen on patrol in the Toledo strike searching rioters after a flurry of missile-throwing



Wide World

The smoldering hulk of the *Morro Castle* lying off the boardwalk at Asbury Park, New Jersey (see page 10)

Keystone

Dr. William A. Wirt (lower right) tells a House investigating committee his story of an alleged revolutionary plot

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Following Through With the News

Huey Long: On the same day that the Louisiana Legislature adjourned last week, after "jumping through the hoop" again for Senator Huey P. Long by passing thirty-three of his pet bills, the Senator received word from Washington that things were not going so well in his attempt to avoid trial on a libel charge.

The District of Columbia Supreme Court threw out his motion that Senatorial immunity protected him from the $500,000 libel action brought by Samuel T. Ansell, former Judge Advocate General of the Army. Long had attacked Ansell in the Senate and circulated the speech by mail.

The bills passed by the Louisiana Legislature went through so quickly that, in many cases, their nature was not known until afterward. One removed from office the Mayor and Councilmen of Alexandria, where Long was "rotten-egged" a year ago. Another gave him control over the State's teachers, and a third was the first step toward establishment of a small "District of Columbia" in Baton Rouge.

* * * *

Freed: Two gray-haired life prisoners, Mike Schmidt, fifty-three, and Carl Erickson, sixty-eight, who gambled their lives against a promise of freedom by allowing themselves to be used in demonstrating an antituberculosis serum, were freed from a Denver prison last week. Neither was harmed by the experiments.

* * * *

Littleton Dies: Martin W. Littleton, Sr., noted New York lawyer, whose hundreds of clients had included Harry K. Thaw and Harry F. Sinclair, died in a hospital at Mineola, Long Island, after a three months' illness of heart disease. He was sixty-two.

* * * *

Search Resumed: Search for Flight-Lieut. Charles T. P. Ulm and two companions, officially abandoned as hopeless when no trace was found of the men or the plane in which they were flying from California to Hawaii, was resumed last week at the instigation of Mrs. Ulm. From Sydney she chartered a Honolulu schooner to make a month's search for her husband.

* * * *

Eugene R. Black Dies: Eugene R. Black, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, died of a heart attack in his home at Atlanta. He was sixty-one.

* * * *

Mrs. Rumsey Dead: Injuries suffered while horseback-riding proved fatal to Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, chairman of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA, and prominent in New York and Washington society. She was the widow of Charles Cary Rumsey, sculptor, and daughter of the late E. H. Harriman.

Nation Cheers as Tennessee Prevents Lynching

Resolute Action Taken by National Guardsmen Called Out by the Governor; Frustrated Mob Sets Fire to Court-House

© International

Guardsmen repulsing the lynching mob in front of the Shelbyville court-house

The resolute action by National Guardsmen called out by Gov. Hill McAlister in preventing a lynching at Shelbyville, Tennessee, at the cost of four lives, elicited the admiration of the country. Those killed were members of the mob which had challenged the law. Half a dozen others were wounded by bayonet or gunshot.

In revenge for this stern defense of justice and for the successful withdrawal of their intended victim at the height of the battle, the frustrated mob fired the court-house and four trucks belonging to the militia. This was after the 111 Guardsmen had retired from the scene and spirited away E. K. Harris, Negro, who was being tried at the time of the riotous outbreak for an alleged attack on a fourteen-year-old white girl. The prisoner was taken back to Nashville, from where he had been brought for trial.

The Tennessee Guardsmen set one of the few records in which the full strength of the law has been used to prevent mob murder. The destruction of the court-house was a pyrrhic victory, since those who destroyed it must help pay the cost of a new one. "Their behavior, like that of so many lynching parties," said *The Christian Science Monitor*, "was indicative not so much of desire for justice as for an outlet for all the base and violently aimless emotions which swarm around the appetite for revenge."

The outrage afforded a striking commentary on President Roosevelt's speech to the Crime Conference at Washington, in which he called attention to the need of coping with "horrifying lynchings," and observed that they were unfortunately "no longer confined to one section of the country." The Crime Conference, however, did not include lynching in its discussion. Admitting that it is possible to condone mob violence "when it is induced by rage against a failure of the law in the administration of justice," the Washington *Star* said, however, "when the mob demands the right of trial and execution in replacement of the court in the very act of functioning, with assurance of speedy justice, the climax of abomination is reached. When in its disappointment the mob destroys the very hall of justice, it confesses its possession by a criminal impulse more shocking and more menacing than the crime that inflames its passions."

Twice the Guardsmen repulsed a charge by the mob. Col. John R. Stark of Nashville, in command of the detachment, suggested to J. H. Ballew, Adjutant General, that the Guardsmen retreat inside the court-house to prepare for a new attack. Soon the mob reformed and charged again. A man in the lead hurled a bench through the glass door, and the soldiers fired. Pat Lawes, said to be a relative of the girl allegedly attacked by Harris, fell mortally wounded. Others lay stretched on the ground.

Meanwhile, at the height of the battle, Circuit Judge T. L. Coleman declared a mistrial, and Harris, dressed in a soldier's uniform, his face covered with a gas-mask, was rushed out of the building and into an automobile driven by General Ballew. It was after the retirement of the troops that the vengeful mob turned to the torch. Later 500 fresh Guardsmen moved into Shelbyville, under orders to remain until all danger had passed. Steps looking to an investigation were taken, and a mass-meeting of business men launched a movement to establish a vigilante committee to preserve law and order and prevent further outbreaks of racial hatred after the troops left.

It was said later that most of the mob came from the rural sections of the county and from near-by counties and that the townspeople were helpless against the invasion. Deputy Sheriff John E. Kent said that most of the invaders "were crazy drunk. . . . The mob just kept pushing the Guardsmen until they had to take action."

The press, particularly the Southern press, commended Governor McAlister.

The year's record of lynchings was not in at the time of writing. The total number in 1933 was 28, of which three occurred in Tennessee. This was twenty less than in 1932, according to the figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute.

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They Stood Out From the Crowd in 1934

President Roosevelt

Adolf Hitler

Benito Mussolini

Upton Sinclair

Donald R. Richberg

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Melvin H. Purvis

Admiral Byrd

Frances Perkins

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, President of U. S. A., born at Hyde Park, N. Y., January 30, 1882, son of James and Sara Delano Roosevelt. He was graduated from Harvard in 1904, studied law at Columbia University and was admitted to the bar in 1907. He served in the N. Y. State Senate, resigning in 1913 to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a post he held until 1920. In that year he was the Democratic nominee for Vice President. He served two terms as Governor of New York, 1929 to 1933, and was inaugurated as thirty-second President on March 4, 1933.

Adolf Hitler, dictator of Germany, whose suspension of Constitutional guaranties and persecution of Jews has brought him world censure, is a native of Austria. Born on April 20, 1899, he worked in Vienna for three years as a draftsman, joined the German Army and in 1918 was gassed and wounded. In 1920 he formed the National Socialist German Workers' Party. The strength of the Nazis grew year by year until 1933, when Hitler took control of the Government of the "Third Reich."

Benito Mussolini, the iron-jawed ruler of Italy, was born July 29, 1883, the son of a village blacksmith. First a teacher and later a bricklayer with Socialist ideas, he was imprisoned eleven times. He abandoned Socialism at the outbreak of the World War, founded his own newspaper and became the leader of the Fascist movement. After the famous March on Rome by his Blackshirts, the King asked him to form a new government and he has been the Italian leader since.

Upton Sinclair, author and politician, was graduated from C.C.N.Y. in 1897 and studied at Columbia. In 1906 he was a Socialist candidate for Congress from New Jersey, the first of many campaigns he made for the Socialist Party. In 1934 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, running on an "End Poverty in California" platform, but was defeated.

The Dionne Quintuplets (pronounced *quin'tu-plets*) were born May 28, 1934, to Mrs. Elzire Dionne and became the most famous babies in the world. Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe of Callander, Ontario, was the physician. Born two months prematurely, they are the first quintuplets in medical annals to live over fifty days.

Donald R. Richberg, who, as Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, holds a position in the Government second in importance only to the President, is a novelist, historian, musician and composer. Labor law has been his specialty. His hobbies are golf and cooking.

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, was born in New York City October 11, 1884, the daughter of Elliott and Anna Hall Roosevelt. Educated at private schools, she was married March 17, 1905, and is the mother of five children. She has long been active in educational, sociological, and political affairs.

Melvin H. Purvis, red-haired, blue-eyed, slight, and soft-spoken Nemesis of Public Enemies, achieved fame in 1934 as the leader of Department of Justice agents who tracked down and killed John Dillinger in Chicago, Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd in Ohio, and George (Baby Face) Nelson in Illinois. Born in South Carolina thirty-one years ago, Purvis studied law at the University of South Carolina, working his way.

(Continued on page 39)

Press Vote on Outstanding Personalities

President Roosevelt	234
Adolf Hitler	210
Benito Mussolini	187
Upton Sinclair	173
Dionne Quintuplets	168
Donald R. Richberg	165
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt	137
Melvin H. Purvis	121
Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd	109
Frances Perkins	72

The foregoing were the most outstanding personalities of 1934. That is the decision of the American press, as represented by 240 papers in every section of the country. The editors of these papers were asked by THE LITERARY DIGEST in a special poll to indicate on a list of twenty-eight names who, in their opinion, were the most outstanding, or to make their own additions to the list. It was explained that, as the list itself indicated, selections were not necessarily to be made for public service, heroism or achievement, but on the basis of the standard implicit in the caption, "They Stand Out From the Crowd."

In all, 101 persons were nominated as outstanding.

President Roosevelt was named on every list except six, scoring 234 out of 240.

[Names of the papers that voted in the poll appear on page 39.]

Drawn from a photograph copyrighted, 1934, by NEA Service, Inc.

The Dionne Quintuplets: (Left to right) Marie-Reine-Alma, Emilie-Marie-Jeanne, Cécile-Marie-Emilda, Annette-Lillianne-Marie, and Yvonne-Edouilda-Marie

All sketches on this page drawn by D. A. Vaughan

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Congress to Grapple With Important Problems

Session Which Begins Next Thursday Will Consider Utility Rates, Future of NRA, War Profits, Bonus, and President's Program of Social Security Legislation

FIT as a fiddle mentally and physically, President Roosevelt awaits the first session of the Seventy-Fourth Congress, which opens next Thursday.

The session may not prove so sensational as that one called in March, 1933, when the Administration swung into action, but it is bound to be important, for there is much to be done. The President's opening-day message will be short, he has indicated, but he will follow it with other messages on specific subjects.

Only he knows what his messages will contain, of course, but to some extent, at least, their contents can be guessed. Almost certainly, they will refer, among other things, to public questions which made head-lines all last week—utility rates, the future of the NRA, labor problems, war profits, and the bonus.

Paul Parker photograph

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt attends a party, during the holiday season, for six hundred East Side boys

Certainly, the President will prompt Congress to grapple with social-security legislation—unemployment insurance, and so on. This is one part of his broad program aimed at increasing the economic welfare of the average man.

Another part of it, evident previously, became doubly evident last week as the President pressed his power policies on two fronts, both in Washington and in New York City.

The President believes that many utility companies have been overcapitalized, and that the water must be wrung out of their stock. He believes that rates are too high, and that they must be whittled down. He believes that the use of electricity is too restricted, and that it must be broadened. Finally, he believes that the Tennessee Valley project will help to achieve these objectives, and that it must be carried through.

Proposals Are Rejected

Consequently, there was little surprize over the fate that met the proposals of Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Edison Electric Institute, who called on the President in the rôle of representative of the power industry.

"Filled with anxiety over the grave crisis which now confronts this industry," Mr. McCarter pointed out that some $12,000,000,000 is invested in it, denied that its rates and earnings are too high, urged that the Administration join with it in amicable study of the whole matter, and suggested that the industry and the Government unite in seeking a Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of the TVA project.

The President referred these proposals to the Federal Power Commission, which promptly rejected them, saying: "Mr. McCarter now suggests that the Government cast doubt on the validity of its own legislation by joining with him in litigation to test the Government's own powers. In all the history of the American Government, no parallel for such a proposal can be found."

President Roosevelt then carried his power policies a step further.

New York City had rejected the offer of public utilities to supply its light and power requirements for 1935. It insisted that the bids for next year were "exorbitant" and that even present rates "could be reduced at least 30 per cent."

Overhearing these charges, President Roosevelt invited Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to the White House and with him discussed a plan for a municipal power plant, built with Federal funds, to supply the needs of the city government and also to service post-offices, customs offices and other Federal buildings in the area. Only by reducing their rates, apparently, could private utilities in the city avoid this competition.

Nor was this the only worry of the utility companies in New York. A 3 per cent. city tax on their gross receipts, recently adopted, cuts into their income, and so does another new city impost, a 2 per cent. sales tax, applying to the things they buy, as to nearly everything else. Temporarily, at least, the State Public Service Commission has blocked the efforts of the utilities to offset these new levies by raising rates.

An investigation into all aspects of public utilities by a committee of the State Legislature was launched in New York City last week also.

Early hearings revealed that W. Kingsland Macy, formerly Republican State Chairman, at the very time he was publicly warring against control of his party by power interests, had written to the president of a utility company asking for a "generous" campaign contribution. Defending his letter, Mr. Macy remarked that there was no implied promise in it that his fight would be called off.

While the President concerned himself with utilities and other matters, ninety or more of the country's outstanding business men, representing the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce, met at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, in a Joint Business Conference for Recovery. Their session was one development in the general movement for cooperation between business and the Administration, and they prepared several suggestions to indicate the path they believe the Administration's recovery efforts should follow.

In general, their suggestions were conciliatory in tone but conservative in substance. The Recovery Act, they thought, should be extended for one year, and codes of fair competition should be available for those industries which wish to come under them. They declared that the Federal Government should return the relief burden to the States as soon as practicable, advocated a balanced budget and a dollar with an unvarying gold content, urged modification of the act regulating the issuance of securities, and opposed government competition with private business in the production and distribution of goods for relief.

Labor Problems Arising

Many State Governors objected to the proposal to hand the relief problem back to the States and several Democratic Senators attacked the business platform as a whole. "Reactionary," said one. "Too conservative for me," another said.

Labor problems came into the Administration picture when a government commission opened hearings in Detroit and when President Roosevelt sought to arrange a truce between employers and employees in the steel industry.

The investigation at Detroit represents a first step in the Administration's effort to smooth out the seasonal peaks and valleys

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in automobile workers' wages and hours. The proposed six-month steel truce brought about a White House conference between company officials and labor leaders. No agreement was reached at the meeting, but efforts to arrange one are continuing and the President is hopeful that they will prove successful before long.

Meanwhile, the Senatorial committee headed by Gerald P. Nye continued its investigation into the munitions industry. Its principal subject last week was a War Department plan to mobilize industry, as well as man power, in time of war. Members of the committee indicated dissatisfaction with details of this plan, and were skeptical of the ability of the President's recently-named committee headed by Bernard M. Baruch to produce a satisfactory plan. The Baruch committee is working not only to mobilize industry in wartime, but to take the profit out of war.

The real way to take the profit out of war is simple, Senator Nye feels. "Just provide that in the event of war the tax on incomes up to $10,000, or, say, $15,000, will be doubled, and incomes in excess of these amounts will be taxed 98 or 99 per cent.," he suggested.

One subject certain to be debated in the coming session of Congress, therefore, is war profits. Another—and this one looms larger every day—is the bonus.

The latter headed straight for the consideration of Congress when the American Legion held its annual convention at Miami in late October and demanded that veterans' adjusted compensation, or bonus, certificates be cashed in full at once. Some advocates of the bonus argue that this would cost only about $1,800,000,000.

Protagonists in Congress

Whatever it would cost, many members of Congress are known to be for it, if for no other reason than because they consider it a good means of obtaining currency expansion. Whether there is sufficient pro-bonus sentiment in the House and Senate to pass it is a question on which observers disagree. Representative Wright Patman, Democrat, of Texas, an enthusiastic bonus man, declared that "At least 300 House members and seventy Senators are pledged to vote for the cash payment of the bonus."

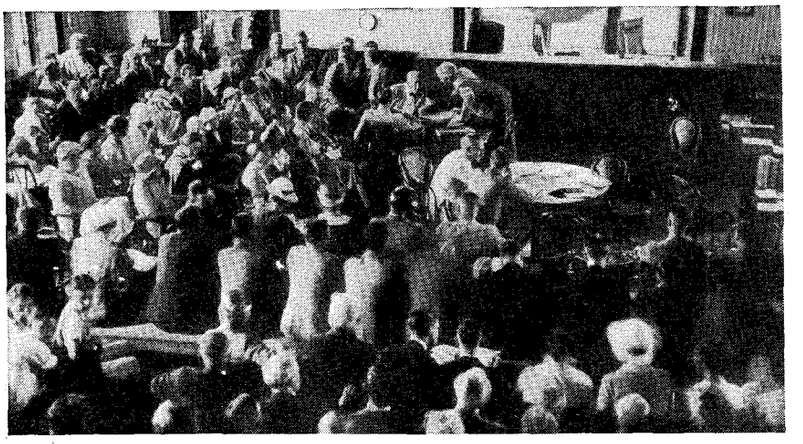
To judge from newspaper editorial pages generally, the press seems predominantly hostile to cash payment, but there are some notable exceptions.

The Brooklyn *Times-Union* would favor a compromise, by which benefits would be paid to those veterans in actual need. "Such a measure would meet the requirements of the situation," it said.

The Lynchburg *News*, whose publisher is Carter Glass, conservative Democratic Senator from Virginia, declared: "The time has come for a showdown, and it is to be hoped that the President will stand firm in his frequently and emphatically announced opposition to any further bonus payments at this time."

Hauptmann Trial Makes "Boom Town"

Population of Flemington, New Jersey, Will Increase by More Than a Third When Lindbergh Case Goes Into Court



Keystone

The court-room at Flemington, New Jersey, where the Hauptmann trial will be held

Within the next few days the little town of Flemington, New Jersey, will see its population increased by more than a third and business will boom as it never has before. Overnight it is expected to become the most publicized town in the world.

The reason is that Bruno Richard Hauptmann will go on trial on January 2, for the abduction and murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr.

Following the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby from his crib on the night of March 1, 1932, in the rain-drenched Sourland Hills where the famous aviator and his bride built their beautiful home, the insignificant town of Hopewell, New Jersey, found itself overrun with reporters, State Troopers, photographers, sightseers and souvenir-hunters. In no time at all business soared and hotel proprietors and boarding-house keepers found themselves richer.

But the Hopewell boom will be a toy balloon compared with the blast of business expected to explode in Flemington during the trial of Hauptmann.

For weeks reporters and telegraphers have been on hand setting the stage for what undoubtedly will be one of the most important judicial events in the history of the nation's courts, as well as the outstanding crime-story of the century for America.

Flemington's population numbers about 3,000 persons. Sightseers and members of the legal staffs, newspaper reporters and photographers, telegraphers, witnesses and jurors will total easily a thousand.

For some time the Sheriff has been receiving applications for press credentials and arranging accommodations. More than 350 reporters, special writers, prominent literary personages (who have been signed to cover the trial for individual papers or news-services) have applied for credentials. To take care of them the Sheriff has had constructed long, narrow desks which line three sides of the ancient court-room. Each reporter has been allotted a desk-space of eighteen inches. But this takes care of only 145 of the "working press." The "by-line men" (whose stories or articles are signed) will be taken care of in a shallow balcony in the rear of the court-room which has been improved with writing-shelves.

The rest of the newspaper men probably will have to sit on the spectator-benches, which means that not many ordinary spectators will find space in the court-room.

A Circumstantial Case

Reporters for two of the big news-services have received desk-space in the Sheriff's own office. The other reporters probably will have to pound their typewriters outside the building, and rush their copy back to the building to the waiting telegraphers. Upstairs, in the attic of the building, sixty-five transmitters—not to speak of three foreign cable connections—already have been installed by the telegraph companies. The two companies, Western Union and Postal, will have about seventy-five operators, and twenty or more messengers, to rush the copy from typewriters to senders. At Hopewell the operators sent copy from a railroad-station which had been taken over for the purpose.

The telegraphers will be able to send more than a million words a day, the record for a day having been set at the Hall-Mills trial, when half that number was sent.

Meanwhile, the prisoner waits patiently in his cell in Flemington's brand-new jail. His wife and child, who have taken lodgings two blocks away, and his lawyer are the only persons allowed to see him aside from his guards. Two men stay in the cell with him all the time; three more stand outside. No one speaks and bright lights burn twenty-four hours a day.

The case against Hauptmann rests wholly on circumstantial evidence; the burden of it rests upon New Jersey.

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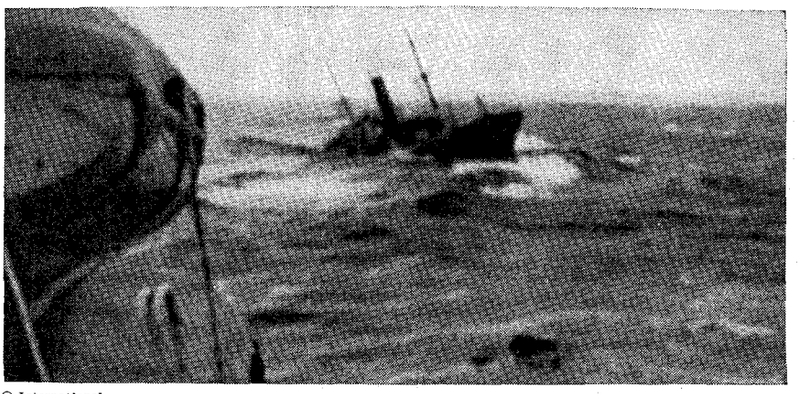
Disasters Dramatize Need for Safety at Sea

Tho the Vast Majority of Craft Plied Their Routes Without Mishap, the Heroism and the Glamour of Spectacular Rescues Call Attention to the Necessity for New Safeguards

THE year's major disaster at sea—the *Morro Castle* fire in September—dramatized the need for renewed vigilance in controlling the human element in shipping as well as perfecting mechanical safeguards. It set in motion forces for protection of life on the water which will be consolidated in Congressional action early in 1935, and in tightening of regulations at a conference of Federal steamboat-inspection district-heads at Washington in mid-January.



© International

The British freighter *Usworth* sinking in a North Atlantic storm. The photograph was taken from the *Ascania*, one of the rescue-ships

While the vast majority of seagoing craft plied their routes from port to port without mishap, scattered untoward events, because of the heroism and glamour which usually attaches to such stories, attracted disproportionate attention which may have made ocean-travel seem more hazardous than it actually is.

The *Morro Castle* disaster centered attention on America, but most of the year's casualties were in foreign waters, with the drowning of 100 of the 113 officers and men of the *Tomotsuru* when the new Japanese torpedo-boat capsized off the Sasebo Naval Base heading the list.

Early in 1934, the Russian ship *Chelyuskin* was crushed by ice after five months' navigation in the polar seas in an attempt to open a direct route from Archangel to Vladivostok. Only one life was lost in the removal of eighty-nine men, ten women, and two children from ice-floes by plane in April after two months of often-discouraging effort.

A Stormy Week

As the first of the winter storms began to churn the Atlantic, stories of bitter battles against waves and wind reached the mainland, culminating in a series of rescues the week before Christmas.

The Japanese freighter *Victoria Maru* reached port in December after her captain and chief officer had been killed, and seven of her crew injured when the bridge was swept away.

The British collier *Usworth* sank 850 miles off Newfoundland after fifteen of her crew had been lost with two sailors from the Belgian freighter *Jean Jadot*, which had come to the rescue. Eleven were saved by the *Jean Jadot* and the liner *Ascania*.

Working under the powerful searchlights of the liners *Aurania* and *Europa*, rescuers from the liner *New Yorker*, a few nights later, successfully took sixteen men off the stricken Norwegian freighter *Sisto*, which was left to founder 660 miles north of the Azores.

Before the wind abated, the Coast Guard cutter *Champlain*, which had failed in a disheartening struggle to help the *Morro Castle*, tried unsuccessfully to get lines to the freighter *Severance*, wallowing rudderless off Fire Island. The *Severance* finally started to port under her own power, with hand-steering apparatus.

While salvage engineers were attempting to move the unsightly hulk of the *Morro Castle* from the beach of Asbury Park, New Jersey, the loss of 124 lives when the Ward liner caught fire on September 8 was recalled to a shocked nation. After three months' investigation, charges for wilful negligence at sea had been brought for the first time in the New York district since the death of 1,024 in the *General Slocum* wreck of 1904. Federal Grand Jury indictments accused Capt. William F. Warms; Chief Engineer Eben S. Abbott; Henry Cabaud, executive vice-president of the company which chartered the *Morro Castle;* and the Ward line itself.

In a parallel investigation, Dickerson N. Hoover, Chairman of the inquiry board of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, found that negligence on the part of officers of the ship caused the heavy toll.

This report was condemned by the *Morro Castle* Association, composed of survivors and relatives of victims, for failing to place "full responsibility for the disaster on the operators of the vessel," and for "singling out a few officers to take the blame."

The immediate results of the fire were the assignment of senior officers of the Navy to merchant-marine ships to see that fire and life-boat precautions were taken regularly, and the appointment of Capt. George Fried as Supervising Inspector for the New York Division of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.

Captain Fried's record of spectacular rescues, to which this year was added that of five men from a plane which had fallen into the sea near his liner, the *Washington*, inspired general confidence in future watchfulness over the welfare of travelers.

Soon after the tragedy off the Jersey Coast, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York announced that he would introduce a safety-at-sea resolution providing for the appointment of a Senate committee to investigate and report back legislation which will prevent recurrence of maritime tragedies.

Senator Wagner, who regards the American liability laws as the most antiquated in the world, made a similar move after the *Vestris* foundered off the Virginia Capes in 1928, carrying 110 persons to their death.

Lessons of Disasters

Six major disasters and the lessons they have taught were enumerated by Russell Owen in an article in the New York *Times*. The sinking of *La Bourgogne* in 1898 emphasized the need of better discipline on board ship. The collision of the *Republic* and the *Florida* in 1909 brought compulsory ship-radios. An international ice-patrol was established after the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912. An agreement protecting merchant ships in time of war was effected after the *Lusitania* was torpedoed in 1915. The wreck of the *Vestris* stressed the need of rigid safety inspection. That there must be better protection against fire was the costly moral pointed by the *Morro Castle.*

"No life-saving apparatus will ever be of any use in a fire at sea if the personnel fails in fortitude and presence of mind," said William McFee in an article in *The Forum.* "We have to make quite sure, in short, that the shipowner who insists on the supersanctity of the profit-motive in business has the right to demand a sanctity of another sort in his seamen."

He also blamed the passengers for part of the hazard through the insistence on "the safety of a non-sinkable Eskimo kayak and the luxury of a New York hotel."

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At the Observation Post

As Compared With 1933, the Past Year Has Been One Not So Much of Experiment as of Adjustment to Experiments Which Had Been Launched the Year Before

WHAT has become of Gen. Hugh Johnson? The question is meant to be merely rhetorical. His whereabouts and activities are known to a large circle of citizens, public and private. What is desired of the reader is not an answer but an echo.

For General Johnson's name a year ago was on every one's lips. He was the favorite field-marshal of the army of occupation at Washington, the stormy petrel of the New Deal. Every day's newspaper bristled with his commands, his saucy retorts and salty sayings. And now the front pages feature him no more. To mention him is to bring to mind

"Old, forgotten, far-off things
"And battles long ago."

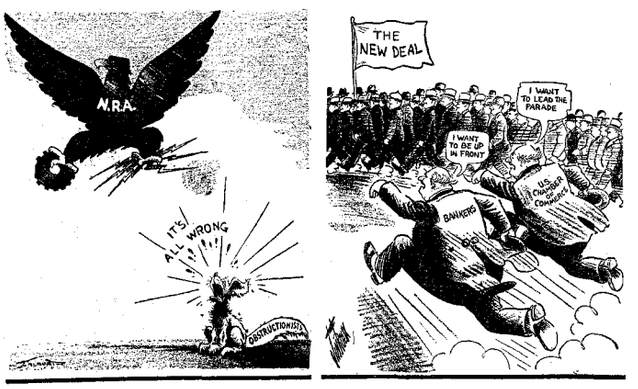
His eclipse in so short a time is by no means the most startling or important development of the year 1934, but in many ways it is the most dramatic and significant.

General Johnson retired from the NRA on October 15, only three weeks before the elections which so strikingly confirmed the President in the popularity of his policies. There can be little doubt that the Administration foresaw then the sweeping victory for the New Deal so soon in store, and the end, therefore, of its phase of conquest. It was this phase which General Johnson so clearly typified with his trumpetings and challenges, his superhuman energy, his tireless offensive. But the territory sought had been won.

Emulating Cincinnatus

The time had come to consolidate the gains, to live with the enemy instead of besieging him. A new phase had dawned and for its purposes the peculiar talents which the indefatigable General lavished on the altar of his country were no longer indicated. Wherefore his loyal valedictory and his simple withdrawal, like that of Cincinnatus, to other pursuits and at least temporary obscurity.

As compared with 1933 the past year has been one not so much of experiment as of adjustment to experiments already launched. Long before General Johnson's retirement it was decided that the claws of his blue eagle needed clipping. It was found wise, for instance, to exempt certain so-called service industries from the price-fixing and production control provisions of their codes (unless they cared to reenact them locally). Later the policy of price-fixing and production control came in for considerable modification all along the line,



(Left to right) THE BIRD DOG!—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*, and A CHANGE OF HEART—Vinroux in the Charleston *Gazette*

with intimations that when, and if, NRA underwent reorganization on a permanent basis most of the efforts in this direction would be dropped. Meanwhile the authority to license private enterprise, given to the President as a club to compel compliance with the codes, was permitted to lapse on the occasion of NRA's first anniversary.

One effect of these concessions was, of course, to reduce measurably General Johnson's armament, tho it should be noted that he concurred in them. Only in the case of the labor provisions of the recovery program were no concessions made. These, rather, were more sharply defined in the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, which, however, created a permanent board for the settlement of labor disputes and thus further lightened the burden of responsibility on the General.

Another effect was a shift of emphasis. The country, long accustomed to looking upon the NRA as the main embodiment of the New Deal philosophy, turned its attention more and more to the AAA. The drought had a great deal to do with this. As Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell said at the time, "We who are responsible for the execution of the great farm policies of the Roosevelt Administration find ourselves far out on the New Deal firing-line." They are out there yet, tho even in the case of the AAA certain adjustments have been in order.

But these adjustments, unlike those affecting the NRA, have not touched the basic principle of production control. They are related rather to quotas of production, while the principle remains more firmly entrenched than ever as the result of referenda, one among the corn-hog producers approving a continuation of AAA restrictions in their behalf, and the other the more recent and striking plebiscite of cotton-planters in support of the Bankhead Law.

The latter deserves a word or two by itself, since it has been called (by Mark Sullivan) "a greater indorsement of the New Deal, a stronger push to its program, than the November country-wide general elections." The vote was nine to one in favor of a measure which imposes on each grower of cotton a rigid quota, taxes him one-half the value of any excess which nature may confer upon him and makes evasion of the Government's regulations a crime punishable with imprisonment. This indorsement, in Mr. Sullivan's opinion, "not merely encourages but almost gives a mandatory order to those who are carrying out the national program of planning. Planning as a national policy is carried an immense step forward."

Walter Lippmann, on the other hand, can see in it merely the natural desire of established cotton-farmers to perpetuate the monopoly they enjoy. To him it is the most glaring example of what is wrong with the New Deal. "The whole process of code-making under the NRA was riddled with the fallacy that the insiders should make the law of the land. . . . They did precisely what the cotton-growers have done, and the New Dealers assented to the codes as they assented to the Bankhead Act because they had the illusion that this was 'self-government.' . . . Organized labor also followed the same course."

The General's New Job

Whether one accepts or rejects Mr. Lippmann's view of the New Deal in its present phase as an invitation to monopoly there can be little doubt that in the course of its evolution during the year just about to die it has evoked a surprizing degree of cooperation in quarters where formerly its severest critics lurked.

Since the elections especially the movement not only of farmers but of business men to enroll under its banner has resembled a stampede. A new spirit has superseded the one which used to whet the belligerency of General Johnson.

If this is an unhealthy sign, as Mr. Lippmann seems to consider it, that fact may become apparent in the year about to dawn. In the meantime here we are facing the problems of 1935 with a blue eagle which resembles more a dove of peace than its old militant self.

And, to revert to our initial question, what really has become of General Johnson? Appropriately enough, he is engaged in helping Bernard Baruch, appointed to the task by the President, devise a scheme for taking the profits out of war. W. M. H.

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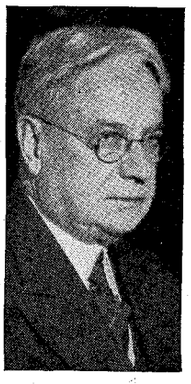
News and Comment From the National Capital

The President's Suggestion for Keeping the United States Out of War Does Not Negate "Neutral Rights" or "Freedom of the Seas," But Banishes "Dollar Diplomacy" Charges



IT is singular what a small thing will set the world buzzing. The other afternoon two men met casually at an embassy tea-party. One was a newspaper correspondent, and the other a government official. While others chatted gaily, the two became engrossed in serious conversation. The newspaper man went back to his office and wrote for his paper a dispatch that the State Department was studying means to keep the United States out of the next foreign war.

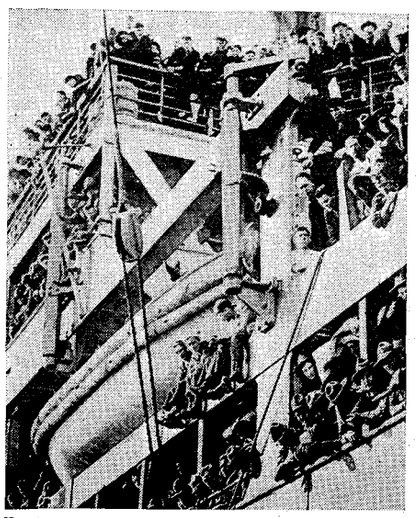
In a few hours, the news had flashed around the world. Every important capital was reacting to a report that President Roosevelt had in mind a new American doctrine of non-insistence on our "rights" as a neutral to trade with anyone, anywhere, any time. The leading League of Nations States thought they saw at last a way around the chief obstacle to collective action to bring an aggressor State to terms. Japanese observers suspected an inspired story to solidify Anglo-American cooperation in view of the troubled state of affairs in the Far East. Senate isolationists, such as Borah and Johnson, thought they saw a trial balloon testing out American sentiment on vital foreign policy.

An Exaggerated Story

The truth was that it was nothing more, or less, than an instance of newspaper enterprise—a beat. In a few hours, the whole world was listening in on the conversation between the two men at the Washington tea-party. And, as so often happens, the story had become so exaggerated in the repeating that much of foreign diplomacy was reacting to something that was not considered in Washington. Indeed, in the absence of an official announcement, there is a great deal of misunderstanding about it in this country.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is explained by persons who should know, has no thought of waiving any American rights. He is not thinking of abandoning the American claim to freedom of the seas. The most the Administration would abandon, if present plans went through, it is said, is American "insistence" on these "neutral rights," which is quite another thing.

On the theory that American ships in belligerent waters would be, in the next foreign war, as in the last, a constant source of friction, the objective is to make them incapable of dragging the whole nation into war. One method urged upon the President is to adopt a severe isolationist doctrine which would force American shipping to stay at home at such times, regardless of the economic loss. The opposite method is to adopt a doctrine of cooperation with other Powers to prevent war.



Keystone

(Left) Senator Johnson; (Center) Troops on their way to France in 1918; (Right) Senator Borah

The first alternative is taken to imply a surrender of the freedom of the seas; the second to imply European entanglements, if not direct membership in the League of Nations. Either would answer the question which has troubled Europe since the League of Nations was formed. That is, whether the United States would insist on its right to trade freely with any nation, even belligerents, if the League of Nations were to try to bring an "aggressor State" to terms through boycott, economic or otherwise.

Mr. Roosevelt, it appears, is disposed to take a course midway between those alternatives. Instead of forbidding American shipping to go into danger-zones during the next foreign war, he would, it is understood, withdraw the guaranty of Navy protection for private American shipping at such times. In other words, he would permit American ships to venture into war-zones at their own peril. American shippers would be told in effect to go ahead and trade abroad if they wanted to, but not to come to the Government for help if they got into trouble doing it.

Without a "surrender" of the "neutral rights" which no other great Powers concede, such a doctrine would tell the League of Nations States virtually all they would want to know in deciding on sanctions. No sanction would amount to much without the help of Great Britain, it is felt, and the British have left no doubt that they would hesitate to pledge their Navy until they knew what the United States Navy would do.

Such a doctrine as Mr. Roosevelt has been considering would, in effect, remove the possibility of American Navy interference with a League blockade. It would assure the British, with their superior fleet in Europe, that, if they went into a blockade, they would not have to face the possibility of fighting the United States Navy, as well as the boycotted Power.

To put it plainly, such a policy would mean that the flag no longer would follow the American salesman abroad necessarily. It would negate the Coolidge doctrine that every American citizen and every American dollar abroad are a part of the "national domain," and, hence, to be protected by the United States Navy. It would banish the charge of economic imperialism—"dollar diplomacy." And, officials contend, if accompanied by legislation empowering the President to prohibit munitions shipments abroad, or the floating of loans in the United States by belligerent Powers, it would end the Government's participation in sales of munitions and abuses like governmental indorsement of questionable foreign investments.

No Surrender of Rights

Senator Borah and Senator Hiram Johnson do not like the sound of it. They are extremely suspicious. The Senate isolationist bloc may feel differently about it, it is suggested, if persuaded that no surrender of American rights is contemplated.

Administration men are proceeding on the assumption that there is enormous sentiment for steps to keep the United States out of another foreign war. They believe that the President would have the better of it in a public debate over putting the United States Navy, and, hence, the war-making powers of the entire nation, behind the private shippers who continue their commercial intercourse abroad under conditions likely to involve the nation in war to defend these shippers.

The policy of non-insistence on "neutral rights" could be promulgated, in any event, without Congressional sanction. This Mr. Roosevelt might announce as a doctrine of his own. Whether he would do so in the face of formidable Congressional opposition is another matter. Administration men are confident that the plan under consideration will not arouse formidable Congressional opposition. DIOGENES.

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Foreign Events and Personalities of 1934

With the League's Peace Achievements the Happiest Omen for the New Year, a Brief Survey Shows That the Last Twelvemonth Abroad Was Crowded With Tension

THE peace achievements of the League of Nations during 1934 have been considered the happiest omen for the New Year in Europe. The League did not accomplish all that it attempted, it was admitted at Geneva, but it did allay the war-fever between Yugoslavia and Hungary, which rose as a result of the plotted assassination of King Alexander I at Marseilles, and the simultaneous murder of the French Foreign Minister, Jean-Louis Barthou.

Alexander, the dictator-king, was a scholar-like strong man in whom the French confided, and whom the Croats, of the triune kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, mortally detested. He was succeeded by his eleven-year-old son, Peter II, who had been at a boarding-school in England. A Regency, headed by Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, will rule the country until the heir becomes eighteen and ascends the throne.

M. Barthou, seventy-two-year-old French statesman, who was shot to death as he sat in an automobile beside King Alexander, was ranked as one of the greatest of France's Foreign Ministers in the post-War era. His main effort to keep peace in Europe was his campaign for mutual-security compacts among the nations of the Continent.

A second triumph recorded for the League of Nations was the Franco-German "peace agreement" over the Saar Basin which was negotiated by M. Barthou's successor in the Foreign Office, Pierre Laval.

Next to M. Barthou, the most eminent figure in French public life during 1934 was ex-President Gaston Doumergue, who, at seventy-one, was called from retirement after the "little revolution" of February last.

In England, Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, loomed as the "coming man" among British statesmen. There were cheers for him in the House of Commons from both the Government and the Opposition for having staved off the crisis in the Yugoslav-Hungarian clash before the League of Nations. A chronological summary of foreign affairs during 1934 follows:

President Ramon Grau San Martin of Cuba signed, on January 2, an electoral law decree setting April 22 as the date of an election for a constitutional assembly.

The collapse of the Bayonne Municipal Pawnshop in France through dishonest practises of Alexandre Sacha Stavisky cost thousands of Frenchmen 200,000,000 francs (approximately $12,420,000). The outbreak of *L'Affaire Stavisky* resulted in the resignation of Albert Dalimier, Minister of Colonies in the Chautemps Government. Stavisky committed suicide to escape arrest. A riotous demonstration took place outside the Chamber of Deputies as the French Parliament reconvened. More than 150 men and women were arrested.

International Events in 1934

Questions

Jan. 3—1. What country signed a three-year cotton agreement with Japan?

Jan. 6—2. What two belligerents resumed warfare in the Chaco after a Christmas armistice?

Jan. 8—3. Who was the major suicide in France's Bayonne pawnshop scandal?

Jan. 29—4. Who succeeded Camille Chautemps as French Premier?

Feb. 7—5. What retired French President was summoned to avert a serious crisis after the Paris "little revolution"?

Feb. 9—6. What four countries signed the Balkan non-aggression pact?

Feb. 13-20—7. What European country staged a civil war?

Feb. 17—8. What European monarch fell and was killed while mountain climbing?

March 1—9. What boy emperor was placed on the throne of Manchukuo?

April 22—10. What Englishman officially launched Fascism in England?

May 8—11. What two Asiatic countries resumed diplomatic relations after 1,300 years?

May 12—12. What international body asked for world embargoes to end a South American war?

June 8—13. What three Little Entente countries recognized Soviet Russia?

June 30—14. What former Chancellor was slain with his wife during the Nazi "purge"?

July 10—15. What secret police force was abolished?

July 14—16. What Holy City of Tibet announced a reincarnated Dalai Lama has been found?

July 25—17. What European dictator was assassinated?

August 2—18. What famous eighty-six-year-old War hero of Germany died?

August 2—19. What title did Adolf Hitler give himself?

Sept. 18—20. What European nation became a member of the League of Nations?

Sept. 23—21. What Bishop was consecrated Primate of the German Protestant Church?

Oct. 9—22. What two famous European leaders were assassinated in Marseilles?

Oct. 23—23. What world-famous ascetic resigned as head of his nationalist congress?

Nov. 13—24. What Manchukuo capital announced a monopoly of oil?

Nov. 22—25. What nation was blamed for King Alexander's death in charges brought before the League?

Nov. 29—26. What Greek Princess married into the British royal family?

Dec. 1—27. What prominent Soviet official was assassinated at Leningrad?

Dec. 5—28. What country began mass deportations of Hungarians?

Dec. 10—29. What President of the World Disarmament Conference won the 1934 Nobel Peace Prize?

(Answers to these questions will be found on page 31.)

Provisional President Carlos Hevia held office as Chief Executive of Cuba from Monday, January 15, until Thursday, January 18. He resigned under conditions of the utmost confusion, and was succeeded by Col. Carlos Mendieta y Montefur, sixty-four-year-old veteran of nearly forty years of political battling.

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, the second Provisional President to abandon his job since the fall of Gen. Gerardo Machado, resigned on January 15. A few days after Colonel Mendieta had assumed office, the United States extended formal recognition to the Mendieta Government.

The Austrian Minister in Berlin presented a note demanding that Germany guarantee to respect Austrian independence, and to cease interference in Austrian home politics under the threat that if the German Government did not give such assurances, Austria would appeal to Geneva.

After two months in office the Cabinet of the French Premier Camille Chautemps resigned, practically driven from office because of its alleged part in the Stavisky scandal. Chautemps was succeeded by Edouard Daladier as Premier. Seventeen were killed and 500 injured in Paris riots over the Stavisky scandal. The Daladier Cabinet resigned, and ex-President Doumergue began forming a Government.

Germany and Poland signed a ten-year non-aggression pact on January 26.

A Socialist uprising in Austria caused civil war resulting in death of 123 Austrians.

Austrian Socialists were repressed after they had called a nation-wide strike. Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss ended martial law after using force against Socialists.

The French Cabinet voted Premier Doumergue powers to reduce the budget.

King Albert I of the Belgians was killed while mountain-climbing. His son, Crown Prince Leopold, succeeded him.

Henry Pu-yi, former Manchu Emperor of China, ascended the throne of Manchukuo.

A Commissariat of Internal Affairs supplanted the OGPU, secret Soviet police, in Russia. The Commissariat was to have the political police force at its disposal.

The Republic of Austria, which was proclaimed on November 12, 1918, gave way to the Federal State of Austria on April 1.

Germany's heavy increase of her military budget was alleged by France, in a note to England, to have made disarmament negotiations futile.

The Lerroux Cabinet resigned in Spain; modified martial law was declared.

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, began a pre-vote campaign for the recovery of the Saar in the Plebiscite scheduled for January 13, 1935.

The League of Nations Chaco Commission, in its report on the nearly three years of border warfare between Paraguay and Bolivia, asked that all the nations of the world cooperate to bring hostilities to an end by refusing to supply the warring States with arms and materials.

Without bloodshed, or disorder, the Bul-

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garian Army established a dictatorial régime over the country with the enforced support of Tsar Boris III.

War over the Leticia Corridor, near the head of the Amazon River, was averted when Peru and Colombia joined in an accord.

The United States Senate ratified a new treaty with Cuba renouncing the Platt Amendment, which permitted American intervention.

Britain announced suspension of her War-debt payments as all European nations except Finland defaulted on the current instalments. Germany declared a moratorium on all foreign debts.

Hitler and Mussolini pledged support of Austrian independence in a parley at Rome.

President Roosevelt declared an embargo on arms shipments from the United States to Cuba.

Keystone

Machine-guns guarding the Marokkaner Barracks in Vienna, where the assassins of Engelbert Dollfuss were imprisoned

An alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the Third Reich of Chancellor Adolf Hitler was quelled by the execution of seventy-seven so-called revolutionists including Gen. Kurt Von Schleicher, former Chancellor, his wife, and several prominent Nazis.

Jean-Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, began a series of visits to Rumania and Yugoslavia to tighten up France's interests in those countries.

Sixty-six-year-old Admiral Keisuke Okada became Premier of Japan, and his appointment was held to emphasize the dominance the Navy had been acquiring in Japan's political affairs.

Nazi Storm Troops were disarmed and reduced from 2,000,000 to 850,000.

The proposed Eastern Locarno pact pledged Russia, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Baltic States to guarantee one another's frontiers. France would be the guarantor of the suggested treaty, which had the approval of Britain and Italy.

Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria was killed on July 25 by a party of 144 Austrian Nazis in the century-old yellow drawing-room of the Ballhausplatz, which was his work-room. The assassination, it was alleged, was desired by the German Nazis because Chancellor Dollfuss was the most powerful enemy of the union of Austria and Germany, which at the time was the first objective in the expansionist policy of Hitler. The succeeding Chancellor was Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Catholic Monarchist.

Reichspresident Paul Ludwig Hans Anton von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg, eighty-six-year-old German War hero, died on August 2 in his home at Neudeck, East Prussia, after serving as President for nine years. But from the beginning of the Nazi régime he had had little to say, and, after his death, Hitler assumed power as Chancellor-Reichsfuehrer, and became absolute dictator of Germany.

The national referendum in Germany to approve Hitler's assumption of the joint powers of President and Chancellor gave Hitler 88.1 per cent. of the votes cast.

A total world expenditure on armaments in 1933 of between $3,471,000,000 gold and $4,399,000,000 was named in the League of Nations armaments year-book.

Russia was elected to membership in the League of Nations on September 18.

A three-day revolt against the Spanish Republican Government of Premier Alejandro Lerroux and a general strike began on October 5 in Spain, and threw practically the entire country into turmoil.

King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and Jean-Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, were assassinated at Marseilles, where the former, on a diplomatic visit to France, was met by M. Barthou.

Mahatma Gandhi declared his decision to retire from the leadership of the All-India Nationalist Congress.

Pierre-Etienne Flandin, six feet tall and athletic, became Premier of France after the resignation of Gaston Doumergue on November 9. The "truce" among the parties was continued.

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas was inaugurated as Mexico's forty-fifth constitutional President. He declared his administration would follow the lines of the National Revolutionary Party's Six-Year Plan.

Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, proposed to the Council of the League that during the Plebiscite period in the Saar Basin beginning on January 13, 1935, order should be maintained by a League Army having neither French nor German troops. Before this proposition was made, the French and the Germans made an "agreement of peace" over the Saar provided the Saar voted at the Plebiscite to return to Germany.

The League subsequently decided that the international police force in the Saar would total 3,300, consisting of 1,500 British troops; 1,300 Italians, 200 Dutch Marines, and 250 Swedish guardsmen. An Englishman was appointed commander-in-chief.

Premier Benito Mussolini, to protect the lira, put through a measure turning over to the Bank of Italy all foreign bonds, stocks, and credits held by Italian citizens.

The Council of the League unanimously adopted a resolution which brought to an end the clash between Yugoslavia and Hungary which followed the assassination of King Alexander and M. Barthou.

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Rioting in the Place de la Concorde during France's "Little Revolution"

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End of Washington Naval Treaty

Washington Believes That Nippon's Denunciation of the Pact Limiting Sea-Power Has Created a New Situation in the Pacific

The most momentous act of Japan since it entered the World War was the decision of the Japanese Government to scrap the Washington Naval Treaty, and to express confidence in its "readiness to meet any situation which might arise" as a result. That was the opinion of Japanese leaders.

In a ceremony regarded as historic, the powerful Privy Council recommended abrogation of the limitation pact to Emperor Hirohito. The action, in effect, was said to constitute abrogation. Speaking for the Privy Council, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, its Vice-President, said: "The Imperial Government desires continuation of clauses of the Washington Treaty relating to limitation of fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific Ocean, but if such clauses are terminated, the Government is prepared to cope with such a situation."

Assurances were made, according to a Tokyo correspondent of the Associated Press, that the Government would strive to conclude a new naval treaty replacing the Washington Treaty, with its 5-5-3 ratio odious to Japan—a new treaty guaranteeing Japan's "national security." Through the denunciation, it was pointed out, the Washington Treaty will expire on December 31, 1936.

For thirteen years the pact held naval programs of the world's great sea-Powers in check. Naval building races have been predicted as the result of its ending.

Members of the Privy Council were seated around the horseshoe-shaped council-table in order of their court rank when they unanimously approved the report of a committee recommending abrogation. They rose and bowed deeply as the Emperor entered the great East Audience Hall in the Imperial Palace, and took a seat at the head of the table.

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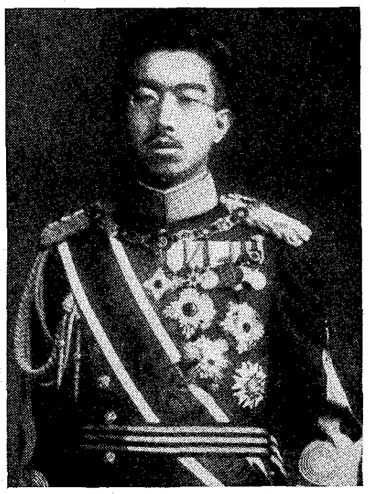
Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma

The action of denouncing the treaty was considered as marking a victory for the Japanese Navy, which has carried on a four-year campaign for naval equality. Japanese newspapers indicated that notification of the abrogation of the treaty to the United States would be postponed until the American delegates to the fruitless tripartite naval conversations in London had left that city.

In addition to limiting naval armaments, the treaty provided that the United States, Britain, and Japan would not add to fortifications and naval bases in specified territories and possessions.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement on December 19 of Japan's action, the 1934 naval conversations, planned to check the rising tide of increased armament, came to a barren end when British, Japanese, and American delegates voted adjournment *sine die*.



The Emperor of Japan

The final session, held in an atmosphere of bitter disappointment, took place at the House of Commons under the chairmanship of Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald. In the eyes of many experts the failure of the talks and the Japanese treaty action threatened a world navy building race.

Mr. MacDonald said Britain was not content to let matters rest, and would continue her efforts at solution. He referred to the necessity of upholding equality of security as represented in the existing treaty system.

Regarding agreement of the three delegations that the initiative for inviting a resumption of the conference rested with the British Government, an official communiqué said:

"It is hoped that . . . the situation will so develop as to justify a subsequent meeting as soon as the opportune moment arrives . . . in that event, the Government of the United Kingdom will take appropriate steps."

The chief question, in the view of the United Press, was whether Japan would make a new limitation proposal.

Japan argued that it was merely the "principle" of equality which she desired to see established, and gave verbal, but not written, assurances that she would not indulge in any naval race, or build up to the proposed quota.

Because of Japan's abrogation of the Washington Treaty, it was reported from London, the United States delegates insisted that a holiday must be taken in order to consult with the Government at Washington. They argued that denunciation of the treaty had created an entirely new situation in the Pacific.

In Foreign Fields

Lima: Francisco Pizarro, the Spanish conqueror, founded Lima 400 years ago. On January 18 the Peruvian Government will celebrate the fourth centenary of the event. For nearly three centuries "The City of the Kings" was the center of Spanish Government in the New World. Pizarro's remains rest in the Cathedral of Lima, which he founded in 1535. It is believed to be the oldest building in South America. The University of San Marcos, the oldest seat of learning in the Americas, is located in Lima. To-day it is one of the chief modern cities in South America. Among the gifts to Peru for the celebration is Pizarro's statue by the late Charles Cary Rumsey, donated by the sculptor's widow.

* * * *

Littoria, Italy: Speaking at the inauguration of Italy's ninety-third province, Littoria, a farmland reclaimed from the marshes south of Rome, Premier Mussolini took the opportunity to stress that the plow is not safe without the sword. He said: "Italy must be strong from a military viewpoint so that this gigantic work shall not be disturbed. The plow made the furrow, but the sword defends it."

Littoria was a deserted swamp-land four years ago. To-day it is occupied by 60,000 families dwelling in modern farmhouses in which they have a proprietary interest.

* * * *

Bucharest: Ex-Premier Iulius Maniu, leader of the Peasant Party in Rumania, himself a bachelor, renewed his demands in Parliament that Magda Lupescu, favorite of King Carol II, be ousted from the kingdom. Altho news of the debate was rigidly suppressed in Rumania, copies of the speeches were available in Vienna.

Carol, who once foreswore his rights to the throne to remain in exile with Mme. Lupescu, showed no signs of deserting her despite Doctor Maniu's attacks.

Carol merely urged his countrymen to "forget the quarrelsome differences holding you apart, and unite yourselves in love for the fatherland."

* * * *

Paris: France's military supremacy over Germany is costing her more every year. Eight hundred million francs has been voted by the Chamber, outside of budget appropriations, for expenditure on additional armaments. Germany's departure from Geneva is one French view of the reason for the present race in armaments.

At the same session at which the additional money was voted for armaments, a Socialist proposal for nationalization of the manufacture and sale of arms was defeated by more than three to one.

Foreign Minister Pierre Laval again renewed his invitation to Germany to enter into a collective pact of mutual guaranties to assure peace.

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1934 a Banner Year in Science and Engineering

Important Advances on Both Practical and Theoretical Fronts Marked the Period as One of Major Significance, While the Pace of the Chemical Revolution Was Accelerated

AWARD of the 1934 Nobel Prize in Medicine to Dr. George H. Whipple of Rochester, New York, and Drs. George R. Minot and William P. Murphy of Boston for their development of the liver treatment for anemia concentrated world attention on American contributions to science.

Jean-Frédéric Joliot and Irène Curie-Joliot, codiscoverers of artificial radioactivity

Major advances were recorded on virtually every scientific front, and revolutionary applications of scientific knowledge appeared in engineering fields. Outstanding achievements were made especially in the fields of transportation, power production, medicine, biology, chemistry, physics, astronomy, archeology and meteorology.

Transportation

Applying the knowledge of science to vehicles of the air, water, and land, engineers provided sweeping changes in transportation in 1934 which were only forecasts of what may be expected in 1935.

Railroads, shaking off the lethargy of years, took the first dramatic steps to retrieve their lost leadership. The Union Pacific demonstrated two new articulated, Diesel-driven stream-lined trains, each capable of more than 100 miles an hour. The Burlington achieved success with its stream-lined train, the Zephyr.

Additional stream-lined trains have been ordered. Their success is expected to lead to a general modernization of railroad rolling-stock. Coincident with this development was the equally significant adoption of Diesel engines for rail motive-power. Engineers have predicted that Diesels will compete successfully with electrification, and may make it obsolete.

Leading the news of sea transportation was the launching of the giant liner *Queen Mary*, Britain's bid for supremacy in the ocean-passenger field. The new liner is 1,018 feet long, contains all the latest improvements in ship design for safety, convenience, and speed, and is expected to make her maiden trip in 1935.

The French answer is the *Normandie*, now rapidly nearing completion and expected to make her first sailing from Le Havre to New York on May 29, 1935. Like the British ship, the huge French liner will be the last word in safety, speed, and convenience. The *Normandie* is eleven feet longer than the *Queen Mary*. These ships are expected to set new records for transatlantic crossings and be close rivals for the speed championship.

While the older forms of transportation were undergoing these improvements, the newer field of air-transport moved rapidly toward the ultimate in safety, size, and speed. The London-to-Melbourne flight in October provided spectacular evidence of the performance built into modern transports. Air-lines all over the world had been proving it in a less dramatic way for months.

During the year networks of air-lines branched out all over the earth. It is possible to send mail from Australia to any large city in the United States entirely by air. By the end of 1935 it probably will be possible to travel by air from any city in the world to any other, without once making use of the older methods of travel. During 1934 over-water travel went on steadily in the South Atlantic. Aircraft built during the last few months will soon make it possible to expand this service, and possibly to open routes over the Atlantic and Pacific.

In the field of small aircraft for individual use, the most important development of the year probably was the wingless autogyro, which eliminates most of the disadvantages of the former type without sacrificing any of its advantages. The new type can land vertically and take off with a run of about twenty-five feet. A wingless autogyro tried out in Europe actually can hop off the ground like a bird.

Medicine and Biology

Among the outstanding achievements reported in 1934, in addition to the Nobel prize-winning feat, were the successful transplantation of gland-tissue from one individual to another by Drs. Harvey B. Stone, J. C. Owings, and George O. Gey of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; the demonstration by Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree of Philadelphia that the hormone of the thymus gland may cause future generations to grow and mature more rapidly, and the development of two apparently successful vaccines for poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis): one by Dr. Maurice Brodie, of New York University, and the other by Dr. John A. Kilmer, Professor of Medicine at Temple University, Philadelphia.

At least three successful new anesthetics were announced: evipal soluble, divinyl oxid, and cyclopropane. All were described as being especially useful in particular conditions, the first as an injection in dental work, the latter, both gases, in obstetrics.

Striking progress toward discovering a cause of cancer was reported by Dr. J. W. Cook, British chemist, who demonstrated the close relationship between certain tar compounds experimentally capable of producing cancer, and normal chemicals found in the body, including bile acids, some of the vitamins, and the sex hormones. It was shown that some of these compounds might break down in the body, producing active cancer-generating substances. Dr. Francis Carter Wood of Columbia University recently pronounced this discovery "as important to the field of cancer as the discovery of the tubercle bacillus was to tuberculosis."

"Socialized Medicine"

The greatest discussion in medical fields during the year centered not on these discoveries, but on questions of medical economics. "Socialized medicine," or the placing of physicians on government payrolls, and "health insurance," or provision of medical treatment for the payment of small, regular, voluntary fees, were leading plans proposed. Both were bitterly opposed by officials of the American Medical Association, but health insurance was advocated by increasing numbers of physicians, dentists, nurses, and social agencies; by city, county, and State medical societies, and by the American Hospital Association, and the American College of Surgeons. Scores of hospitals adopted "hospitalization-insurance" plans with success.

Undertakings without precedent in the history of the world, in the fields of power development, flood control, navigation and water conservation were begun or forwarded during 1934 by the Government. These projects, which will cost approximately $400,000,000, will increase the

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nation's power-producing capacity by 1,000,000 horse-power.

In the Northwest, work was started on a $63,000,000 dam for power development on the Columbia River near the mouth of the Grand Coulee, and at Bonneville, on the same river, a combined power and navigation dam to cost $32,000,000. In Black Canyon on the Colorado, Boulder Dam, the greatest concrete dam ever attempted by man, is nearing completion. At Fort Peck, on the upper Mississippi River, the world's largest earth dam, to cost $84,000,000, was under construction to regulate the flow of the Mississippi, and provide water for irrigation.

On the North Platte River, in Wyoming, preliminary work was commenced for a power and storage dam and irrigation project, to cost $22,000,000. In the Southeast, construction went forward on Norris Dam on the Clinch River, to cost $34,000,000, and Joe Wheeler Dam, on the Tennessee River, costing $23,000,000. Plans were made for the construction of Pickwick Landing Dam on the Tennessee River, at a cost of $22,000,000.

While engineers predicted that the completion of these huge projects would usher in a new Power Age in America, with electricity so plentiful and cheap that nearly every family would be able to make ample use of it, experimenters here and abroad were working to develop new sources of power.

The Chemical Revolution

Electrochemists sought to harness the sun's heat and light by turning it directly into electricity by means of special photo-electric cells. Prof. Colin G. Fink, of Columbia University, was moderately successful with such a device. Engineers of the General Electric Company succeeded in operating a small electric motor by electricity derived from light.

The year 1934 marked the end of the first decade of the Chemical Revolution, commonly acknowledged to have begun with the War. At an accelerated pace the world is changing, due to products and processes arising out of the chemical laboratories of the world. Synthetic substances in many cases are better than the natural products they were supposed to replace, and hundreds of new materials have been created to add to the richness and variety of life.

During the year many new contributions were announced. In the South, Dr. Charles H. Herty continued his successful efforts to find new uses for slash-pine, which, a year or so ago, he made into commercial grade newsprint. This year he demonstrated that the same pine-pulp, made from trees which cover millions of acres in the South, could be used to produce rayon and all the new types of textiles recently reported in Germany and Italy.

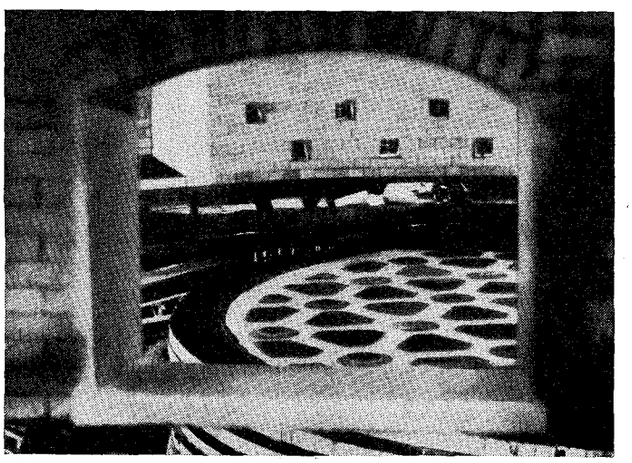
Cellulose, the basis of rayon, paper, linoleum, cork, high explosives, films and lacquers, was made from Hawaiian bagasse, the refuse left after pressing the juice out of sugar-cane. This new process, announced by Dr. John H. Payne of the University of Hawaii, is expected to bring a new industry to the islands.

Successful artificial "rubber" was made for the first time by du Pont engineers, using acetylene, salt, and water. United States Department of Agriculture chemists announced the availability of various other kinds of artificial rubbers, which would become commercially feasible in the event of a price rise or restriction in the supply of the natural product.

Dr. Floyd J. Metzger, of the Air Reduction Company, announced successful methods of extracting the rare gases krypton and xenon from the air. These, if used instead of argon to fill electric lamps, would reduce the nation's light bills about $200,000,000 a year, or half a million dollars a day. Akin to this achievement was another, made jointly by the Dow Chemical Company and the Ethyl Corporation—the successful commercial extraction of bromin from sea-water. Further research along this line is expected to provide means of extracting other valuable chemicals and metals, including, possibly, gold.

Element No. 91, a radioactive substance known as proactinium, was isolated in pure form for the first time, by Dr. Aristid von Grosse, of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago. Vitamin B_1 was made synthetically, and several of the hormones, complicated but important secretions of body glands, were synthetized. Synthetic production of chlorophyl, the green coloring-matter which is the basis of all plant life, is expected momentarily as a result of fundamental work done during the year.

Award of the 1934 Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Prof. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University served to direct attention to the enormous theoretical—and possibly practical—importance of the heavy isotope of hydrogen he discovered, in collaboration with Dr. F. G. Brickwedde of the National Bureau of Standards, and Dr. G. M. Murphy of Columbia.



The world's greatest "eye," the 200-inch reflector for the California Institute of Technology, successfully cast

The year 1934 was a high point in what Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory, has called "a golden age in astronomy." Present telescopes discovered important and astonishing things. Progress was made toward the construction of several new and better instruments, including a 200-inch reflector for the California Institute of Technology, to be placed atop Palomar Mountain, in California.

Other new telescopes begun were an eighty-two-inch reflector for McDonald Observatory, and an eighty-five-inch reflector for the University of Michigan Observatory. Important telescopes finished were the forty-inch Ritchey-Chrétien reflector of the United States Naval Observatory and the thirty-six-inch reflector of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England.

Methods of coating the mirrors of large reflecting telescopes with aluminum and platinum were devised to provide greater light-catching power in the ultra-violet. Princeton University opened its new observatory. A new theory of relativity, providing results similar to those of the Einstein theory, but making use of the classical Newtonian notions of the behavior of matter and space, was announced by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Allahabad, India, the Hon. Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, a mathematician who was trained at Cambridge, England.

Matter and Radiation

Seventeen hundred hitherto unreported variable stars were studied during the year, and astronomers observed an eclipse lasting thirty days—that of the star Zeta Aurigae.

Out of "atom-smashing" experiments by Jean-Frédéric Joliot and Irène Curie-Joliot, a daughter of the famous Marie Curie, came something new in the world—artificial radioactivity. Physicists believe that this discovery will have results comparable to the discovery of radium. The Joliots made boron radioactive. Quickly their experiments were duplicated in other parts of the world. Other elements were made radioactive, until, now, the elements that can be activated for varying periods of time number more than a dozen, including sodium, the metallic element in common table-salt. The physical, chemical, and medical results to flow from this discovery are yet to be explored.

Measurement of the speed of light was made more accurately than ever before by Dr. F. G. Pease of Mt. Wilson Observatory, and unexpected fluctuations in its velocity were found, which have as yet been unexplained.

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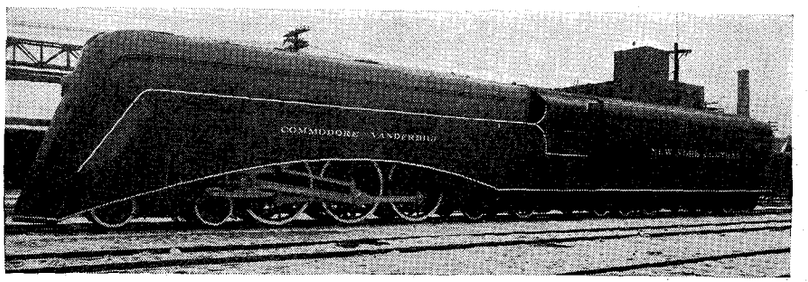
Science Snap-shots

Stream-lined locomotive: Not all of the new stream-lined locomotives are powered with Diesel engines. This one, recently completed for the New York Central Railroad, is a steam-engine, covered with a stream-lined hood of steel. Bell, stack, sand-dome and other protruding parts are covered by



the sheathing, which is painted gray with a silver stripe. The new engine, which received its first trials last week, has been named the Commodore Vanderbilt.

* * * *

Dangers of home: Beware the dangerous porcelain-handled water-faucet, householders were advised recently by Dr. Harold P. Maloney of Oakland, California, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. When they break in the hand sharp, jagged pieces plunge deep into the flesh, sometimes severely injuring muscles, nerves and tendons, tho the external wound may be relatively small. Metal faucet-handles are safe, said Doctor Maloney.

* * * *

Safety record: The record for continuous operation without an accident is now held by the Western Clock Company, of La Salle, Illinois, it was recently announced by the National Safety Council. This factory broke the all-time safety record by working a total of ten million man-hours without a single lost-time accident. One man, to have equaled this record, would have had to have started work before the building of the pyramids, working forty hours a week for 5,000 years. The factory has 2,300 employees.

* * * *

Clam's secret: The extremely fast photographs now being taken at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have robbed the clam of one of its secrets—that of the motion of the cilia, or threadlike living hairs, with which the mouths of clams are lined. The cilia, which move too quickly for the eye, are found to rise up limply, suddenly become stiff as a ramrod, and then sweep downward toward the surface to which they are attached. By this motion, hundreds of thousands of cilia working in unison sweep food and water into the clam's digestive apparatus. Similar cilia line the sinuses, trachea, and other passages of the human body.

$16,000,000 Research Program Outlined

President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board Asks Grant for Broad Investigations Held Vital to Recovery

In one of the most far-reaching research plans ever projected, President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board has asked for $16,000,000 to put the country's foremost scientists to work on problems related to long-distance transmission of electrical power, the possibility of creating new industries, study of air-masses to provide long-distance weather-forecasting, the dissipation of fog by chemical means, and the protection and utilization of natural resources.

The plan, made public last week, was the work of a distinguished body of scientists headed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It calls for six years of effort on the part of many established research institutions, as well as new ones, and would provide employment for many scientifically trained workers now unable to find employment in their chosen fields.

The problems to be undertaken are of a broad, social nature, calculated to aid in recovery and to make the New Deal permanent. It is proposed, for example, that several hundred thousand dollars be spent in research on the problem of transmission of power.

Present Methods Limited

The report explained:

"Present methods of transmitting electric power are limited by practical reasons of efficiency, complexity, and cost to about 250 miles, but it is rare that great resources of water or fuel power are within 250 miles of regions of large power consumption.

"There has recently been suggested a radically new scheme for electric power transmission, involving the use of electrostatic generators and motors operating in a vacuum with direct current at about 1,000,000 volts, and with power transmission along a rod running through an evacuated, grounded iron pipe of special design. If successful, this system would be cheaper to install than present systems, and would be capable of transmitting power to unlimited distances without appreciable loss. Preliminary laboratory tests have been highly encouraging."

The Board also advised a thorough study of heavy hydrogen and its compounds. Heavy hydrogen, for which Dr. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University received the 1934 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, is considered of such potential practical importance that the Government is urged to spend $100,000 a year for six years to discover its possibilities.

Another major American problem in which research is badly needed, according to the Board, is that of sewage disposal. "This is one of America's most important public-works problems," said the report. "The annual investment in sewage treatment is now comparable with, and probably exceeds, that in water supply, and is of the order of $100,000,000 per year."

Closely related is the subject of cleaning streams, lakes and beaches. Two lines of attack are suggested: a survey to disclose important centers not now properly protected and research to develop improved methods of dealing with pollution.

The report is the result of sixteen months' preliminary research by the board, in collaboration with leading scientists and industrialists. The general aim of the organized research program proposed would be to develop fundamental data leading to improvement of public-works activities, the creation of new industries to absorb the technologically unemployed, and the protection of existing American industry against foreign competition arising from scientific discoveries.

Fewer Maternity Deaths

The maternal mortality rate for New York State in October was lower than for any month since records have been kept, it was announced last week by the State Department of Health. This is good news to physicians, who have been striving to reduce the number of deaths from this cause. The maternal mortality rate in America has been called shockingly high—greater than that of any other civilized country.

To See the Man in the Moon

Dr. John C. Hostetter, director of research for the Corning Glass Works, of Corning, New York, recently told the American Chemical Society that a glass disk for a 300-inch telescope could readily be cast when science demands it. Such a telescope, he said, would be capable of such magnification as to make visible an object the size of a man on the moon. Unfortunately, this prediction does not take into account the obstacles to such power imposed by the earth's atmosphere, which prevents the use of present telescopes at anything like their full magnifying power.

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The Religious Spirit Is Still on the March

With Church Membership Gaining, and Friendlier Feeling Among the Denominations, All Faiths Set Foot in the Broader Way of Service to Mankind and Universal Peace

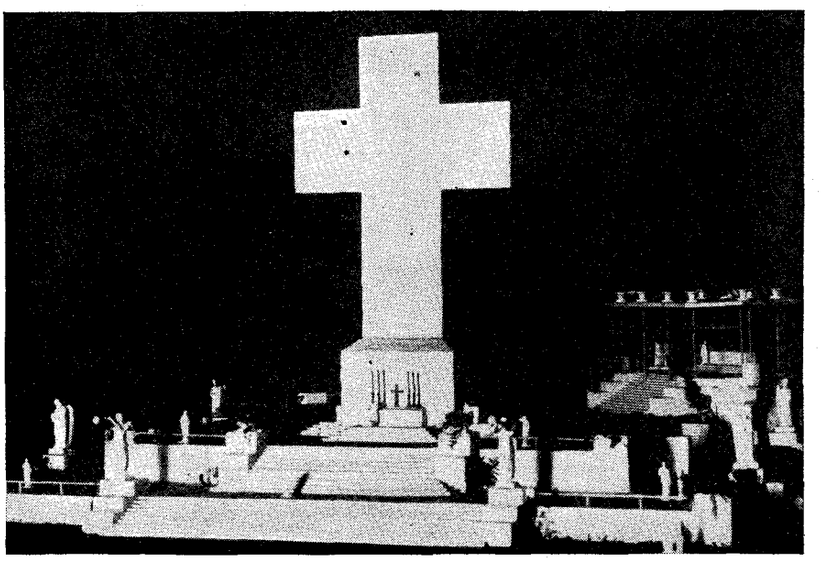
A CLOSE observance of the year's religious events might convince the honest doubter that the religious spirit still is on the march. A review of them can only be brief. Take the statistics first. They are the skeleton of the Church.

If the increase in membership observed last year was continued in 1934, as is believed will be the case, the corporate body of the Church will be larger. Last year the membership increased by 655,482, making a grand total in the United States of 60,812,874, according to Dr. George Linn Kieffer, President of the Association of American Religious Statisticians.

If these figures have any meaning, it would appear that man in his extremity sought the solace of the Church. Observe the joint espousal of movements calculated to help man's spiritual and physical well-being and to remove the banes of credal competition, and racial and religious bigotry. Out of this fervor came the Catholics' Legion of Decency. The first call was like that of one crying out in a wilderness of obscenity. It was a new version of an old gospel. In a few months the Legion spread over the country, enlisting the support of thousands of non-Catholics equally interested in cleansing the screen.

One of the greatest events of the year was the Thirty-second International Eucharistic Congress, attended by an estimated 1,000,000 people, contributing an outpouring of faith remarkable in a day when others were trying vainly to set up false gods.

Walter W. Head, President of the National Commission for Religious and Welfare Recovery



International

It was around this mighty Cross and Altar that the principal open-air ceremonies of the Thirty-second Eucharistic Congress were held at Buenos Aires

Nearer at hand, the country witnessed the mobilization for spiritual recovery under the direction of the National Commission for Religious and Welfare Recovery, of which a business man and banker, Walter W. Head, is President, who heard the call above the tinkle in the tills. Instead of arguing with each other over creeds, Jews, Catholics, and Protestants set about urging each other to return to their respective churches. The ever-flitting ghosts of racial prejudice and religious bigotry were laid to rest. A new field for cooperation was opened up.

It was a sign in a turbulent day that the three faiths were becoming more tolerant of each other, and intolerant only of the forces sapping at the foundations of all religion. Valuable service to this end was given by the National Conference of Jews and Christians, whose reason for being is to cultivate a friendly understanding between themselves.

An important, and, in some respects, remarkable, appeal for law observance was made by Southern women. The Association of Southern Women for Prevention of Lynching, whose headquarters are in Atlanta, adopted a resolution calling on the President, Governors of States, and Congressmen to work out a cooperative plan for the suppression of lynching.

The Costigan-Wagner bill, designed for that end, was lost in the pressure of Congressional business in a hectic session, and will be reintroduced in the coming session. The antilynching association expected its teachings to reach a million Southern women before the end of the year, and to marshal such an array of opinion that would overcome any opposition, most of which will be from their own midst.

Youth kept up with the van during the year. The Middle Atlantic States Region Conference of the National Student Federation of America voted to establish political clubs in colleges and universities to fight "corruption and injustice in every form." Steering a middle course between Fascism and Communism, these clubs aimed also at war and racial prejudice. This tendency to liberalism was observable in all student and other youth meetings, tho little heed was paid to the beckoning of Communism.

An Important Survey

One of the important findings of the year resulted from a survey by *The World Tomorrow*. This was a survey of opinion among 100,000 ministers, including 609 rabbis. Replies received from 20,870 showed that nearly 1,300 American clergymen were determined not to sanction or participate in any war. Nearly 18,000 repudiated capitalism in favor of a cooperative commonwealth.

Seminarians leaned to the Left more than active ministers. Out of 281 replies from five seminaries, there was not a single vote for capitalism. Out of 497 replies from eight seminaries, 400, or 80 per cent., declared they would not sanction any war or participate as a combatant. This advance into new fields was accompanied by a friendlier feeling among the denominations.

A survey by Dr. H. Paul Douglass, published under the title, "Church Unity

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It Will Pay to Remove the Hovels

—Temple in the New Orleans Times-Picayune

Movements in the United States," by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, indicated that the prospect of church unity was distinctly brighter. The findings were based on replies to a questionnaire sent to 20,000 persons, of whom 16,355 replied. Two-thirds favored closer union among denominations. "The probability indicated by the strength and direction of the present unity movement," summed up Doctor Douglass, "is that of a very large partial union." As Protestantism is divided into more than 200 denominations, the significance of such a movement can not be exaggerated.

The Growth of Pacifism

Pacifism strode forward at greater pace during the twelvemonth. The R. O. T. C. was looked on with more disfavor, and the question of the right of land-grant colleges to require military training finally was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States. The affirmative decision of the Court is of recent memory. The defeat of the pacifists was merely on a point of law. Instead of actually hurting their cause, the decision indicated to conscientious objectors a change in tactics, that is, relief by act of Congress and cultivation of the desire for peace.

In the field of sociology, the proposed amendment to prohibit child labor found increasing favor. Twenty States have ratified the amendment. Effort will be made during the coming year to secure the necessary ratifications of sixteen more States. Opposition to the amendment gained ground at the same time. The opposition is based principally on the fear that the amendment would give Congress the power to interfere in school and home and create another huge enforcing agency.

Echoes of the religious strife breaking out during the year in Germany and Mexico assailed American ears, and aroused protest in behalf of Jews and Protestants in the one and Catholics in the other. Under the egis of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, 500 Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish ministers indorsed a statement giving "moral support to those who labor for freedom of worship" in Mexico, where the Catholic Church has been reduced to extremity by expulsion of priests and confiscation of churches.

As the year drew to a close, Catholics were adding boycott to protest. In London the double-edged sword was raised by Catholics, Jews, and Protestants against Germany, where the Nazi program for racial purification and a totalitarian State had virtually excluded Jews from all political and religious rights, and attempted to force Protestants into a nationalized church.

Germany saw the rise of Dr. Ludwig Mueller to the Primacy of the German Protestant (Nazi) Church, but as the year neared its end, opposition to him had gained ground, and he was being openly defied by both Catholics and Protestants. Dr. August Jaeger, chief aide to Bishop Mueller, lost his political head because of his abuse of police power to subject Protestant pastors to Nazi rule.

While religion appeared to keep its stride, it also occasionally side-stepped into paths but recently opened. Advocates of birth control and sterilization found new converts. Mass sterilization of the physically unfit and mentally and morally incompetent was introduced into Germany, and was put into effect in Oklahoma. Sterilization of the imbecilic and habitually criminal is legal in twenty-seven States.

The Protestant Episcopal Triennial General Convention followed the path blazed by other denominations by indorsing birth control "so far as it is in accord with the highest principles of eugenics and a more wholesome family life." The resolution was adopted by a narrow margin. The fight to lift legal restraints on giving birth-control advice will be renewed in Congress. The Episcopal Convention favored also government recognition of the rights of conscientious objectors to military service, social insurance, and collective bargaining.

The quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, also set foot in a broader way by writing a social creed declaring for abolition of child labor, for a shorter working week and day, a living minimum wage, protection of women in industry, unemployment insurance, old-age insurance, collective bargaining, and a fairer distribution of wealth.

Meeting in Berlin, the Baptist World Alliance challenged the right of the State "to interfere in matters of religion," and urged all nations to surrender such portion of their sovereignty as might be necessary to establish permanent peace through an international authority.

Lutheran Anniversary

Lutherans celebrated the 400th anniversary of Martin Luther's translation of the Bible, and Munich, Germany, saw the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lutheran World Convention to review the work of the year and plan for the next. An important contribution to the current history of Germany was the impression of conditions there gained by Dr. Lars W. Boe, American member of the Committee.

He reported that Germans "are approaching their problems not merely from the negative standpoint of relief, but on the more constructive platform of trying to get everyone on an earning and self-sustaining basis. Germany has gone through a real revolution economically, socially, politically, and religiously. It is well to keep this in mind as we sit in judgment upon the things that take place."

If religion be a way of life, as well as a matter of faith and worship, its fruits are shown in the vast program for slum clearance, and in the general adoption of a social economy which will provide a more abundant life for all.

The year's record, briefly summed up, would indicate that the cynic is wrong.

Members of the National Conference of Jews and Christians who toured the country in the interests of religious amity: (left to right) Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, Father John Elliott Ross, and the Rev. Everett R. Clinchy

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Community Chests Stem Tide of Retreat in Giving

Community Chests stemmed the tide of retreat in giving this fall. This is the outstanding significance of their campaigns for funds to be used where the formal aid of government may not enter. The 166 Chests which had reported to Community Chests and Councils at the time of writing had raised $33,500,000, or virtually the same amount as was raised last year.

For two years the contributions to the Chests had been decreasing. That the Chests called so quick a halt in this retreat indicates their strength in the communities which use them as the chief sources of distribution to the needy.

The strong appeal of the Chests is shown further by comparing results of Chest campaigns year by year with both the deductible contributions and net taxable incomes reported by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau. The most recent comparison of this kind is made possible by the income-tax figures for 1933, published this month.

The Internal Revenue Bureau shows that 1928 was the high-water mark for both taxable incomes and charitable contributions. Each succeeding year has shown a decrease in both figures. In the five years of the depression net incomes decreased 57 per cent., and contributions deducted from incomes decreased 53 per cent. On the other hand, Chest contributions shrank in the first five years of the depression only 13½ per cent., and the decrease has been stopped at this point.

For other comparison, the percentage of decrease of contributions to Community Chests is only one-fourth as large as the percentage of decrease in both general charitable contributions throughout the country and in net taxable incomes.

How a Church Pays Debts

Ten days after a plan for paying off its indebtedness was adopted by St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Northport, Long Island, half of the goal of $20,000 had been obtained in pledges. It is expected that the plan will enable the church to pay the entire debt in thirty-six months without asking for any contributions.

The plan was devised by the Church Financing Bureau of New York, which is conducting the campaign. Friends and members of the church are asked to lend small sums which are to be repaid twenty years hence to the lenders or their heirs. To guarantee payment, the church will take out a policy, on the twenty-year endowment plan, on the life of the lender, and the church will pay the premiums.

The loans thus obtained are used to pay off the church's interest-bearing debt. The life-insurance premiums the church pays are said to amount to less each year than the former interest rate alone. The principal indebtedness is being wiped out at the same time.

Health and Happiness for Crippled Children

Thanks to the Work of Benevolent Organizations, Many Youngsters Are Being Cured, and Trained to Provide for Themselves

There are more than 400,000 crippled children in the United States. Twenty years ago the total number receiving treatment was negligible. The number of crippled children being prepared for genuine vocations was even smaller.

To-day, thanks to the widespread interest being taken in these cases by benevolent organizations such as the Elks and Rotary, as well as the keen interest of President Roosevelt, many children whose parents had considered them incurable are being cured, and, in many cases, are learning how to provide for themselves in the future.

The Warm Springs Foundation for victims of infantile paralysis is well known. Mr. Roosevelt's interest in that project has made it possible for many victims of this dread disease to find health and happiness. On a larger scale, the Elks and Rotarians have taken up the cause of the crippled child with the definite objective of providing him with vocational training commensurate with his physical disability, and making him self-supporting and thus independent.

The first problem, and it is a difficult one, is to find such children and list them for care and treatment. Surprizingly enough, many parents, either out of a sense of shame, or because of a belief that their children are beyond relief, conceal their afflicted progeny from inquiries. An even larger number of parents must be persuaded that hospital care and surgical work will enable these children to become community assets instead of family liabilities.

More than fifteen years ago the first program for crippled children sponsored by a benevolent organization was launched in New Jersey. Much of the credit for this pioneer work, which has been emulated all over the country by Elks-Rotary volunteer workers, is given to Joseph G. Buch of Trenton, New Jersey, who organized a local crippled children program through his lodge at Trenton in 1918. Within a few years it became a major welfare activity in all the sixty-two lodges in the State. Virtually every fraternal, welfare, and service organization such as the Shrine, the Red Cross, Rotary, Kiwanis, the Lions, and various State groups are cooperating with the Elks in a program providing for the care and supervision of more than 15,000 crippled children in New Jersey, from birth to the age of twenty-one.

Mr. Buch, General Chairman of the New Jersey State Elks Crippled Children Committee, has prepared a simplified program for Rockland County, New York, which has been successfully operated there for more than a year as the "Haverstraw Plan."

Michael, vocationally trained at eighteen under the Rockland County (New York) Elks-Rotary Cooperative Program

Gertrude had never walked when taken in hand at eighteen under New Jersey program. Picture taken at fifteen

The plan provides for a census of all crippled children in any Elk lodge jurisdiction; provides competent orthopedic surgeons to analyze each case, and arranges for necessary subsequent care; outlines a program for vocational training and rehabilitation; invites cooperation of local welfare or service organizations; cooperates with State agencies, and carries on an educational campaign to inform parents and the public that local aid is available for all crippled children in their respective communities.

The program which originated in New Jersey has spread to Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas, and to several other States. The Rockland County project has had the hearty support and backing of Postmaster General James A. Farley, who has been an important figure in its organization.

In a recent article on the subject, Mr. Farley called attention to the need for the cooperation of members of fraternal and welfare organizations "whose hearts are touched and who freely and gladly volunteer their services."

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New Strength for an Aging Art

The Drama, in a Year Stedfastly Devoted to Critical Events in Dangerous Places, Takes On a Stature More Commensurate With These Restless and Stirring Times

The powerful trial-scene from "They Shall Not Die"

IT is one of the major curiosities and astonishments of the theater that it is elastic. Superficially, it would seem to be a rigid art, cast fixedly in the tight mold of tradition and hewing, despite war and taxes, to prescribed lines. Actually, it is the most mountebank of the arts, with a dozen coats of motley ready to be worn as the times and the public seem to dictate.

When a world is in despair, the theater, daring censure for its trifling ways, becomes a furious merry-go-round seeking only to dazzle the customers and erase from their perturbed minds the alarms and frights of the day. When the world is gay and at peace, the theater, daring censure for its stuffiness, becomes a spoil-sport and decks its somber stages with heavy dramas calculated to prove that man is a grasshopper with no heed of the morrow.

Tactics of the Theater

In all truth, no matter how irritating this defiance of the current public mood may seem, the theater is exactly right in pursuing such tactics. One needs to plunge back through time no farther than the Greeks to prove that it is this apparent capriciousness which gives the theater color, glamour, and allure. It is a tonic impertinence both healthful for the public, and sustaining to the theater. For no matter what else it may do, or seem to be doing, the theater always is shrewd enough to sustain itself.

Even in the year just ended, the theater has furnished immediately impressive proof that it is among the most sensitive barometers of the day, an accurate, swift and flawless gage so designed as to calculate the temper of its times without loss of motion.

Of last season's ten best plays, five had been produced and judged before the new year rolled in. Four of the pre-1934 five were important plays, studiously contrived and freighted with a message. The new year arrived, and, with it, the first faint alarums which, by this new year, have reached troublous proportion. In January of 1934 two "best" plays came spanking into Broadway, one a sensitive, heart-breaking invention preaching the evils of divorce. Its accusation was directed toward those who divorce without heed for the pain caused to children, and, for weeks, combatant, sullen parents walked about starry-eyed and filled with noble, sacrificial intention to see things through for the sake of the children.

The Ten Best Plays Produced in 1934

"Wednesday's Child."
"No More Ladies."
"They Shall Not Die."
"Dodsworth."
"The Shining Hour."
"The Farmer Takes a Wife."
"The Children's Hour."
"Valley Forge."
"Within the Gates."
"Merrily We Roll Along."

It was followed, exactly one week later, by a howling and impious comedy. Already the theater was beginning to sense its duty to the badgered public, and was providing relief from frowns. In February, three more "best" plays were produced, completing the total of ten for the season. The January

Aline McDermott, Eugenia Rawls, Elizabeth Seckel, and Anne Revere in the eavesdropping scene from "The Children's Hour"

candidates were the vastly affecting "Wednesday's Child," and the shamelessly gay and mocking "No More Ladies."

The February gifts were "Dodsworth," a shrewd and not too humorous dramatization of the Sinclair Lewis novel, "They Shall Not Die," a profoundly melodramatic and important dramatization of the Scottsboro troubles, and, finally, "The Shining Hour," a British importation which won to eminence chiefly because nothing else came along to challenge it.

Between mid-February, then, and this autumn, the theater of Broadway shadow-boxed with itself, working around to its present steady gait for comedy. Dramatists, snug in their duplexed and many-roomed Park Avenue hovels, hitched their velvet smoking-jackets about them, and prepared to write comedies if it killed them. Their sensitive nerves telegraphed the message that altho the bands in the streets were blaring "Happy Days Are Here Again," the men in the streets were beginning to shiver with apprehensions for the fortunes and fates which lay ahead of them.

Neither the spring nor the summer added much to the stature of the theater. It was a transition period, and even the drama, used to quick change, had to plead for time. The curtain scarcely had been drawn on the new season, however, before it was evident that the playtime of the theater was at hand.

The first success was a large, sprawling and robustly merry musical revue. It since has been followed by three other major musical events, and all, such is the deep-seated anxiety of contemporary mankind, are doing spectacular business at the box-office. The theater-going public is taking surcease from care in magnum doses of merriment, with music.

Actually, of course, no musical piece ever attains the honors of inclusion among the ten best plays, except briefly during the course of a season when every production jockeys for position. The lone exception was "Of Thee I Sing," which also received the Pulitzer Prize.

It wasn't long before plays without music began to tumble in upon Broadway, each

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clamoring for honors, each and virtually every one enormously funny, and each destined for giddy success. "Personal Appearance," a diabolically savage thrust at pompous motion-picture stars making tours of small-town theaters, bowled the eager public over. And all in the space of a very few autumn weeks such stalwarts as "Merrily We Roll Along," "The Farmer Takes a Wife" and "The Distaff Side" came along. None of these three is a supreme jest, but each has its sparkling moments, and each is more merry than message.

October was distinguished for the production of "Within the Gates," Sean O'Casey's amazingly controversial play about four seasons in a London Park. The sagest critics pronounced it a monument to civilization, a shining goal arrived at after 2,000 years of striving by countless generations of dramatists and players. Some, perhaps not so penetrating, pronounced it a colossal bore composed of three-tenths spurious poetry, three-tenths old fetishes, and four-tenths bad theater. In any case, and whatever value time and mellowed judgment may put upon it, the contention has made it successful, and it is virtually certain to arrive at the end of the season firm in its inclusion among the ten best.

The most powerful play of the season was not unveiled until November, when Miss Lillian Hellman's magnificent work, "The Children's Hour," was an overnight sensation. A play of courageous theme, brilliant construction, and masterful characterization it was at once admitted to be the crown of the autumn.

High Average for Comedy

Several lunatic farces, each well-constructed and paced to air-plane speed, have maintained the early season's high average for comedy. Indeed, Miss Hellman's play is about the only play which makes no concessions at all to laughter. Even Maxwell Anderson's interesting, and, presumably, important, study of General Washington, "Valley Forge," is cut up with intervening comic situations. No one appears to have recognized much of it as a sort of "What Price Glory?" of the American Revolution, with the heroes of Valley Forge disclosed to be men whose language was ribald and

Nan Sunderland and Walter Huston in "Dodsworth"

pungent, and whose clothing was just this side of chilblained nudity.

Another play which mingled tears with its laughter, or laughter with its tears, was "Post Road." This, a farce for an entire act in the best and most cockeyed traditions of farce, ended as a taut, interest-riveting melodrama about kidnaping of an infant.

If the five 1934 "best" plays from last season's ten are to be counted, then, in a list for the whole calendar year's best, the list for the twelve months reads as does the one on page 22.

That being the list, and there already being a weekly, if occasionally changed, list of ten best plays with this department, some explanation plainly is due.

The first five in the list already have been certified as winners, as of the last whole season. Dropped from this list, but included in the contemporary weekly list, are such items as the musical productions and "Personal Appearance." The musical matters automatically must be dropped and "Personal Appearance" has less ruggedness, less talent, and less of import in its make-up than, say, "Merrily We Roll Along."

Altho "Within the Gates" does not appear every week in the current list of leaders, that is because it happens not to fall within the choice of those who make up that list. Actually, it is an important, able play, and what are flaws to some are perfections to others. It must, because of its reception and authorship, be included in any list for the year even pretending to accuracy.

At the close of this season next May 15, the last five plays described in the above list are certain to be included in any evenly judged list of ten. They definitely are of "ten best" caliber, and undoubtedly will remain so throughout the season. Perhaps, in desperation, at the close of the season, "The Distaff Side" likewise will be included. This desperation will not imply lack of merit in the play but, like "The Shining Hour" of last season, it has an inherent weakness.

The weakness is in the story itself, and even its author, John Van Druten, in a London interview, has confided that he can not be haltered with plots. He looks upon plays as a peg for a message, or a philosophy.

"The Distaff Side," ennobled by a spirited, flawless performance by its whole cast, is a treasured experience, an evening in the theater, but, definitely, it can not, at this time, be a resolute contender for the season's or even the year's honors.

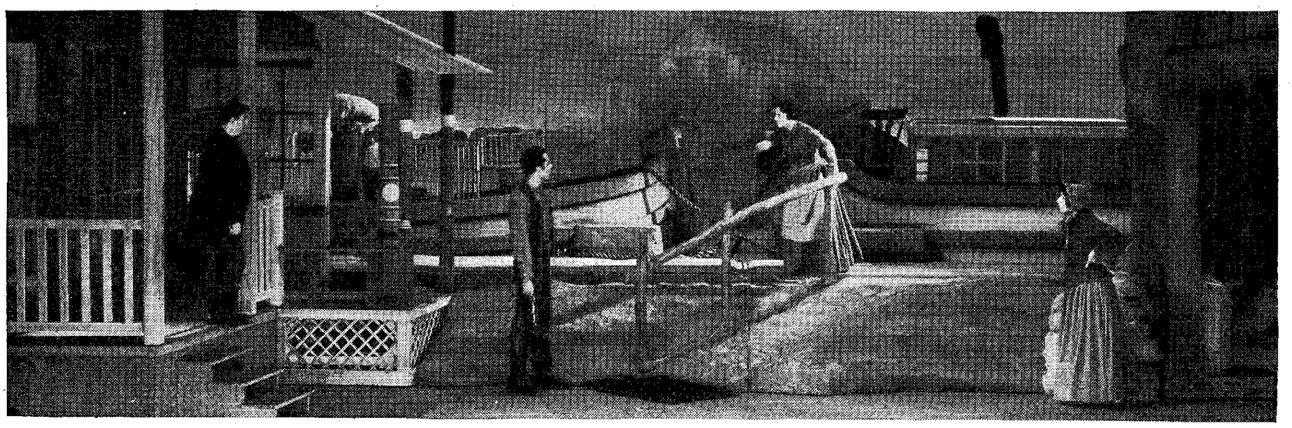
Another play, recently produced and recipient of considerable, if hasty, bell-ringing, is "Gold Eagle Guy," a tale of the San Francisco water-front days beginning before the turn of the century, and concluding with that April day in 1906 when earthquake and fire, together, destroyed the city. More astutely cast, it would have been a sturdy candidate for honors.

Outlook for the New Year

From any point of view, these chosen ten may be said to be bright proof that tho every other tangible thing in these restless times would seem to be at the edge of falling apart, the theater actually is gaining stature. Truly, it takes time off from its growing to prank and giggle, but its pranking is but a secondary sign of health and strength.

It has been a good year in the theater. There have been weeks of aridity, months of uncertainty, but the main current of production has been sturdy and valuable.

The outlook for the new year is even brighter.



Dawn on the Erie Canal—from "The Farmer Takes a Wife"

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"Buying American" in Music

Quest for a Native Rhythm Goes On While "Bad Boys" Slip Into Obscurity Because Their Melodies Are Not Lasting

George Gershwin

Disturbing tho it may be, any person wanting to "Buy American" in music to-day must, almost of necessity, buy jazz music. The output of sounds and melodies classified under that word seems to be the most successful musical expression of the American soul, no matter how incomplete that expression may be. Serious attempts in the jazz idiom are few, and the greatest combine of effort is applied to the making of popular hit songs, which blossom every day in winter and die every week in spring.

Composers generally are worried by the apparent exhaustibility of musical combinations. They have felt that all the ways of putting tones together have been used. New melodies of the old-fashioned kind, which the world so long loved, can not be made any more, it is asserted. All the forms of melodic root and development have been used until they are threadbare.

So musical composition, as a result, is moving from the library into the laboratory. One views the classic system of tonality through lenses of high magnification to discover if "new" notes can not somehow be inserted between the well-worn notes of the past. New scales are invented, new tonalities and new harmonies are contrived, with much experimentation still in the future.

There is a cloud over the creative music world, to-day, and it obscures the direction which music is taking, but one thing seems fairly certain: The need for dissonance and novelty is subsiding. The "bad boys" of modern music have had their cacophonic day, and they are about done.

The era of frolic and juggle is about ended, too. The best talent has been struggling valiantly to produce something original. What has been accomplished is the enlarging of the vocabulary, and an enriching of the tools of expression. What has not been accomplished is the creation of works of imperishable art. For that, the coming of a genius must be awaited.

Most composers, whose minds were not formed before the destructive triumphs of the machine age imposed their formulas on thought, have been writing like stenographers taking notes of world doings. They have recorded industrial and commercial activity, reported the sounds of machinery and reduced music to terms of rhythm, pace, and noise. They have scorned romance, jeered at the ancient sentiments of mankind, giggled at religion. It may be that the future will produce men who can live without these Victorian follies, yet neither history nor art shows any evidence of the existence of such people in the past.

The chief native trade in music to date is jazz. It is America's own product, and it has a hundred phases. Dvorak believed that there would not be an American school of music until use was made of native musical idioms. In saying that, he saw and heard only negro music. Jazz arrived in a later day, and jazz is much nearer to the national spirit than plantation lyrics.

"Jazz is," in Louis Anspacher's view, "like a mule, a hybrid with little ancestry and no traditions, yet possessing a terrific kick."

The kick lies in the arrangement. Its melodic phrases merely are exclamations. But the weak musical content is dressed up in gaudy costumes. That is what is heard when one tunes in on even the most expensive broadcasts.

But, no matter what is said about it, jazz is a native product. Transplanted, it is nowhere near the same. It can not even be played rightly by Europeans, as any one knows who has heard a foreign dance-orchestra try it. Jazz is completely American, and, in time, from it may come something lasting. The poles of the modern conflict, and the struggle for a unified expression of the American spirit, are represented by George Gershwin, on the side of jazz, and John Alden Carpenter, on the side of austere classicism.

Acme

John Alden Carpenter

"The Scarlet Letter" Basis Of Avery Claflin's Opera

The Friends and Enemies of Modern Music is an ambitious group, and one not at all hostile to music in the modern idiom. Last year, in Hartford, Connecticut, the group gave a marvelous presentation of that brilliant Gertrude Stein-Virgil Thomson opera "Four Saints in Three Acts."

Of course, there really were many more than four saints in the piece, and, as for the three acts, no composer or librettist could be expected to cram so much action or so many words into such a limited schedule as three acts. This much-debated opera, with its glorious music, opened the Avery Memorial Theater in Hartford, and Hartford is rightly proud of the fact that Saint Ignatius's beautiful aria, "Pigeons in the grass, alas," was first sung in America in the city of insurance companies.

To-day countless thousands of the people of these United States are profitably using and enjoying their leisure time intoning "Pigeons in the grass, alas; pigeons in the grass alas . . . longer shorter shorter longer grass . . . etc."

The same group which attempted Gertrude Stein's modern mystery-play has taken an interest in a far different sort of opera. Avery Claflin, a New York banker and a member of a distinguished New England family, has been working on an opera which he calls "Hester Prynne."

Mrs. Claflin is assisting her husband and is preparing the libretto for the work. The new opera will be based on Hawthorne's great New England classic, "The Scarlet Letter."

His Interest in Literature

The singers for the Hartford preview of the second scene of the second act were selected by the Friends and Enemies of Modern Music and the rôles of *Hester*, *Dimmesdale*, and *Roger Chillingworth* were assigned to Frances Sebel, Arthur Boardman, and F. Jetson Ryder. For this preliminary a simple piano accompaniment was declared sufficient.

Mr. Claflin is the treasurer of the French American Banking Corporation of New York. As a boy he hoped to make music the field of his life work. While serving in the French Army during the World War, he lost a finger at Verdun. Mr. Claflin was convinced that this loss certainly would end his career as a musician, and he took up banking as the next best thing.

To-day Mr. Claflin is putting the finishing touches to an opera based on one of America's great contributions to world literature. Mr. Claflin also has done a great deal of work on a symphony, and it is hoped that this work will be ready for the concert halls soon. Apparently Mr. Claflin is deeply interested in American literature for he has completed an orchestral suite based on "Moby Dick."

WILLIAM P. SEARS, JR.

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Your House *and* Your Health

"Come along. You and I are going to inspect this house from top to bottom."

HOW you live is often far more important to your health than where you live. A striking example of what proper sanitation can do is shown in the Panama Canal Zone. Down there, homes have been made healthful as a result of the work done by the Sanitation Department of the United States Army. Constant vigilance keeps them so. Your home wherever it is, requires equal vigilance.

Take an inspection trip through your house, from attic to cellar, and see whether the heating, lighting, plumbing and ventilating systems are in condition to give you and your family a full measure of health and safety. Should any of them be repaired, altered, or replaced?

If you find that your house is in apple-pie order, you will be gratified. If you find a condition which should be corrected, you will be glad to do what is necessary to make your home safer, more healthful and more comfortable.

INSPECT THOROUGHLY

Heating

Do your heating arrangements keep your home at an even temperature—about 70°? Have the flues and chimneys been cleaned recently? Is coal gas emitted from furnace or stoves?

Plumbing and Drains

It is essential to health that sewage should be properly disposed of, and that plumbing and drains be kept in repair. Is hot and cold water available for kitchen, bathroom and laundry?

Electric Wiring and Gas Outlets

Defective electric wiring or connections may cause fires. Gas leaks may cause suffocations or explosions. In case of doubt get professional advice. Repairs must be made by a qualified expert.

Ventilation and Screens

Adequate ventilation is important to health, but drafts cause discomfort and also waste fuel. Inspect the casings of doors and windows to see that they open easily and close tightly.

Screens at the proper season are necessary to keep out flies and mosquitoes—disease carriers.

Food Protection

Does your refrigerator hold its temperature between 40° and 50° and keep perishable food in proper condition—especially the milk?

Leaks, Cracks or Breaks

Is there dampness in cellar or attic caused by a leak? Do clogged drain-pipes or gutters at the edge of your roof furnish breeding places for mosquitoes? Is there broken plaster in walls or ceilings in which vermin may breed? Shaky stairs? Weak banisters? Loose boards in floorings? They add to the number of falls—the most frequent of all accidents in homes.

Lighting

Correct lighting is needed to prevent eyestrain. Many a fall has been prevented by properly placed lights —particularly in halls and on stairways.

Garbage

Proper disposal of refuse and garbage is imperative.

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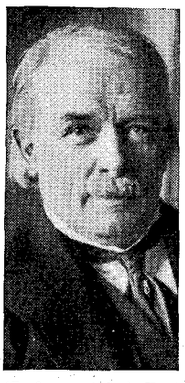
Among the Outstanding Books of 1934

In a Year of Much Economic Thinking, There Was Not Much Significant Economic Writing, But a Notable Number of Good American Novels Was Published



(Left to right) David Lloyd George (photograph by Acme), Victoria Lincoln, Josephine Johnson, and Douglas Southall Freeman

NINETEEN thirty-four was the year in which "Anthony Adverse" began slipping from the peak position on the best-seller lists, and Stark Young's "So Red the Rose" began to usurp the lead rôle. Both are books by Americans, and with a largely American background. Apart from these the "best sellers" of the year may have been James Hilton's sentimental tale of an English schoolmaster, "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," and the same author's exotic "Lost Horizon," both of which owed their popularity largely to the persistent radio advertising given them by the popular Alexander Woollcott, who never failed to puff, with them, his own engaging book of sketches, "While Rome Burns"—and sold it, too.

Apart from these products of Mr. Woollcott's salesmanship, the year was markedly an American book year. If there was a tendency to "autarchy" in international politics and economics, there also was a tendency to read home books by home folks, to reassess the American past, to reinterpret the American scene. While Stark Young's somewhat rosy and romantic picture of the antebellum South led in the sales lists, a surprizing proportion of the year's books were marked by a sturdier realism.

The Outstanding Novels

Outstanding among the American novels of 1934 were:

Sinclair Lewis's "Work of Art," in which the author of "Babbitt" showed that even a poet might be a *Babbitt*, and that a business man might at heart be a poet.

Victoria Lincoln's "February Hill," an amazing, tender, bawdy, witty, profound book about a group of shanty New Englanders; its airy amorality shocked some readers; but many critics felt that this story of little *Jenny's* tragic conflict between loyalty to her "bad" family and to her "good" husband made "February Hill" and its twenty-six-year-old author *the* discovery of the year.

"The Foundry," Albert Halper's earthy saga of a Chicago factory.

"Now in November," another "discovery" of a new author, twenty-four-year-old Josephine Johnson of Webster Groves, Missouri, a novel distinguished for the poetry of its language, and the uncompromisingly honest realism of its picture of drought and tragedy on the farm.

"This Much is Mine," Nola Henderson's canvas of childhood on an Oklahoma farm.

Ruth Suckow's long panorama of an American family, beginning in Iowa, and spreading across the Continent, "The Folks," which comes nearer to achieving a synthesis of the American past and the American future than any of the other "soil novels" of the year.

T. S. Stribling's searing picture of the *New South*, "Unfinished Cathedral."

A group of hard-boiled novels, distinctly "unpleasant" to many readers, but of definite power: James M. Cain's "The Postman Always Rings Twice"; John O'Hara's slightly nauseating, but honest, story of tragedy in the country-club set of a Pennsylvania coal-town, "Appointment in Samarra," and James T. Farrell's uncompromising picture of the evolution of a Chicago gangster, "The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan."

The Maine books, an extraordinary group which, looking backward, recreate in lovely outline the old, wholesome life of the seacoast villages Down East: Mary Ellen Chase's on- and off-shore "Mary Peters"; Robert P. Tristram Coffin's tale of boyhood on a salt-water farm, "Lost Paradise"; and Isabel Hopestill Carter's story of a sea-captain's seagoing wife, "Shipmates"—all three memorable books.

Evelyn Scott, one of the subtlest artists in the ranks of American novelists, continued to follow her own chosen course in "Breathe Upon These Slain"; a new, young, highly individual talent appeared in William Saroyan, author of a volume of short stories, "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze," but the volume left many critics perplexed as to whether or how Saroyan ever would grow up. And, again, in a class all his own, Booth Tarkington, author of "Penrod" and "Seventeen," added a new portrait to his gallery of American youth, the story of seven-year-old "Little Orvie."

H. G. Wells's "Experiment in Autobiography" undoubtedly was the outstanding biography of the year. Douglas Southall Freeman's "R. E. Lee" (the first two volumes; two more are coming) probably will win the Pulitzer Prize, always awarded to an orthodox book, for "the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people"; it is a work of monumental research, and of unfailing and sometimes uncritical devotion to its subject. . . . Louis Adamic's "Native's Return," the story of his own return to Yugoslavia eighteen years after he, a penniless immigrant, had come to the United States, is not, in a formal sense, an autobiography, but it is one of the most distinguished books which appeared in the United States in 1934—the opening chapters, telling of Mr. Adamic's rediscovery of his peasant family, are a permanent and beautiful addition to American literature. . . . Nor is Ike Hoover's "Forty-two Years in the White House" in a formal sense either autobiography or history, but it is one of the great American gossip-books. Ike Hoover, Chief Usher at his death in 1933, lived in the White House through parts of eleven Administrations. He kept his face straight in public, but he told his diary what he thought.

Among other notable biographies of 1934 were the successive instalments of "The War Memoirs of David Lloyd George."

A Literary Cabinet

Possibly the Pulitzer Prize in American History will go to Allen French's elaborate record of "The First Year of the American Revolution," when few Americans dreamed that they were assisting at the birth of a republic. Far less dramatic is George Soule's common-sense effort to descry "The Coming American Revolution." Lewis Corey's "Decline of American Capitalism" assembles depressing facts. Three members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet wrote books, but only one was stamped with real literary personality. Secretary Wallace's "Statesmanship and Religion" rose far out of the political ruts. Herbert Hoover's "Challenge to Liberty" is not likely to become a political classic.

In popular science William Beebe's account of his subsea adventures, "Half Mile Down," stands out. . . . In poetry Edna St. Vincent Millay's new book, "Wine From These Grapes," was the event of the year for the general public.

Nineteen thirty-four, then, was a year of much economic thinking, but not a year of significant economic writing. It was a year which saw the publication of a notable number of good American novels.

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A Review of the Year in the Film World

Legion of Decency Drive, Rise of English Pictures, Screen's Recognition That It Does Not Exist in Vacuum, and Emergence of New National Heroines Are Outstanding Developments

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

United Artists

(Left) Una Merkel, George Barbier, and Maurice Chevalier in "The Merry Widow"; and (right) a scene from "Our Daily Bread"

THE year in the cinema has been marked by such varying phenomena as the Legion of Decency drive, the rise of English pictures, an increasing recognition on the part of the screen that it does not exist in a vacuum, the rise of Shirley Temple and Myrna Loy as national heroines, and the birth of the possibility that when film fans speak of "Rogers" they may mean Ginger, rather than Will and Buddy. It is possible that the importance of these developments is entirely in the order mentioned.

Altho it is frequently contended that the effect of the Legion of Decency campaign is due to the fears of the producers, rather than to the inherent strength of the movement, there is no denying that the struggle for the complete purity of the screen has brought about a new dispensation of sweetness and light in the selection and treatment of motion-picture topics.

At the same time that the screen has been indulging in its dreams of reform, with the resulting suspicion in some quarters that all new pictures were destined to be of the school of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "Anne of Green Gables," and "A Girl of the Limberlost," another and somewhat contrary tendency has been noted. That is, more and more pictures are being made which show a realization of the fact that this is a changing world and that a social conscience is not a bad idea. Such works as "Our Daily Bread," "The President Vanishes," "The First World War," "The House of Rothschild" (which, tho it dealt with the Napoleonic days, had a careful eye on conditions in Nazi Germany), "Massacre" and "Gentlemen Are Born"—to name but a few outstanding cases—have considered contemporary social, economic and political subjects with earnestness and a definite sense of responsibility.

Usually, of course, they have indulged in careful temporizing when they felt that they were going too far and almost always they have been satisfied with a tepid sort of liberalism—a liberalism, incidentally, which showed few signs of becoming definitely Left-Wing.

Acme

Myrna Loy (left), and Shirley Temple

In the past English films have been looked upon with scorn or ignored completely. With the arrival from London, however, of such works as "Catherine the Great," "Little Friend," "Power," and "The Private Life of Henry VIII," it has become obvious that England—considerably helped by the importation of American talent—is an important source of film material and possibly—altho this seems still a bit extravagant—a danger to Hollywood. As for the other foreign film-products, Germany is now negligible as a production center, France produces but an occasional good film, and Russia, despite the virtues of such works as "Three Songs About Lenin" and Pudovkin's "Deserter," turns out films that are strictly limited in their appeal.

Whereas 1933's outstanding heroines were Mae West and Katharine Hepburn, this year's favor seems to be bestowed chiefly on the Misses Temple and Loy.

Not only has there never been a child player—not even Jackie Coogan—to reach the popularity of young Miss Temple, but no other performer of any age can match her in audience interest. Announcement of one of her pictures invariably means a run of three weeks, where one week is the average for the other bright stars.

Miss Loy, who played villainesses for years without attracting any particular attention, achieved her popularity when she went in for comedy drama. The picture which marked her definite arrival at the top was "The Thin Man."

Musical-comedy films have reached a new popularity with the manufacture of such works as "The Merry Widow," "The Gay Divorcée," "One Night of Love," and "Music in the Air," and with them Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers of "The Gay Divorcée" and Grace Moore of "One Night of Love" have come into decided popular approval. Among the personal successes of the year are Frank Capra (for his direction of "It Happened One Night" and "Broadway Bill"); W. C. Fields, once more among the favorite clowns; Elisabeth Bergner, for her portrayal of *Catherine the Great*, and Charles Laughton for his work in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Robert Flaherty's "Man of Aran," photographed on the wild Irish islands off the Coast of Galway, was the most beautiful film of the year pictorially. The most exciting work was probably "Viva Villa." The tragedy of the year, of course, was the death of the genuinely beloved Marie Dressler. ARGUS.

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The March of Recovery

The nation's consumers spent $444,955,000 for general merchandise in department stores, mail-order houses, general chain stores and variety stores during November, the largest sum expended in that month since November, 1931, when sales were $459,819,000, according to figures released by the International Statistical Bureau, Inc.

* * *

Retail collections during November gained 1.92 per cent. over the average for that month last year, marking the nineteenth consecutive month in which they have shown an improvement over the corresponding period of the previous year, according to the twenty-store index of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York.

* * *

The total assets of 5,466 licensed national banks operating on an unrestricted basis in the Continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii, on October 17, the date of the last call for statements of condition, aggregated $24,811,390,000, an increase of $909,798,000 in the amount reported by 5,422 licensed banks on June 30, the date of the previous call, and an increase of $3,612,741,000 in the amount reported by 5,057 licensed banks as of October 25, 1933, the date of the fall call last year, according to J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency.

* * *

Sales of twenty-seven chain stores and mail-order houses in November totaled $212,815,396, an increase of 10.45 per cent. from the $192,675,299 sales reported in November 1933, according to Merrill Lynch & Company.

* * *

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended December 8, totaled 551,011 cars. This was an increase of 62,893 cars above the preceding week this year, 9,019 cars more than the corresponding week in 1933 and 30,404 cars over the same period two years ago, according to reports filed by the railroads with the American Railway Association.

* * *

Steel-mills of the United States started operation for the week beginning December 17, at 34.6 per cent. of capacity, a gain of 1.9 points or 5.8 per cent. over the week before and the highest rate since last June, according to reports received by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Contributors to This Issue

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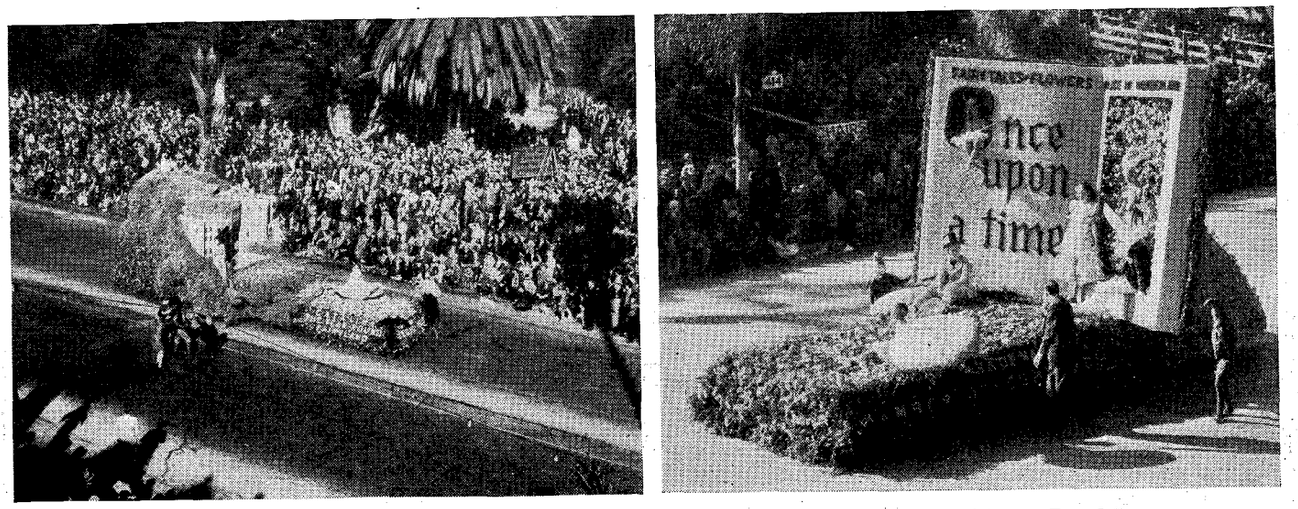
Flowers and Floats in California Fiesta

The Annual "Tournament of Roses Parade" at Pasadena Takes a Year of Arrangement and Preparation, and Uses Thousands of Fresh Natural Blossoms

By D. Pryse-Jones



Thousands of fresh flowers, heaped on floats, pass in review at the "Tournament of Roses Parade"

ONCE again the "Morning of the Tournament of Roses" draws near—all night long workers toil in order to be ready, soon after the break of day, with the gorgeous floats which are to be entered in the famed annual parade held in Pasadena, California, on New Year's Day.

For its preparation every available building in the city is pressed into service, and frequently huge tents are erected to accommodate this last-minute decoration of the many entries and for those too large to be accommodated elsewhere.

If one enters these buildings, during the night, he will be amazed at the business-like activity, trained workers in overalls and smocks, sweaters, too, for it always is chilly because of the necessity of keeping the thousands of blossoms fresh for the floats—blossoms which scent the atmosphere with that peculiar heavy lush fragrance usually associated with greenhouses, and blossoms which take away one's breath because of their sheer, rare loveliness.

There is a friendliness among the workers, too busy to stop except for their midnight repast, all of whom are eager not only to make a flower creation more beautiful than any before entered in its class, but, at the same time, keeping their mind's eye upon the sweepstakes.

Always, through the wee small hours, they are haunted by the fear that their float can not possibly be ready by the time set, but, invariably, around five o'clock in the morning, the wide doors push open, and one more majestic float, or another clever creation in flowers so unbelievably lovely that surely it must have come straight from fairy-land, slowly moves out into the street, and begins to maneuver a way through dense traffic into the line of march that first must pass in review before the judges' stand on Orange Grove Avenue.

Then it is that all night workers breathe a sigh of relief as dozens of bands take their turn playing, and hundreds of entries find their place on the street, and another year's planning and all night's activity is climaxed in this, the most beautiful of all "Tournament of Roses Parades."

This very same thing has been taking place every year since 1889, when the first event was held in Pasadena, the idea then having been inspired by the Carnival of Flowers at Nice, France. In those first years the festival was called the "Battle of Flowers" because the few private vehicles decorated with garden flowers were witnessed by local citizens, and, as they drove through the village streets to the baseball-grounds, the occupants were pelted with flowers.

Later, the idea grew to such proportions that it was necessary to have a governing board (a non-profit organization) called "Tournament of Roses Association," and from this the affair took its name.

Now an entire year is devoted to arranging and preparing for this most spectacular fiesta in the world. Thousands of fresh natural flowers go into its fashioning of the creations.

A "greenhouse on wheels" at Pasadena

In this parade there are approximately 250 units extending for several miles along the streets which are roped off to prevent the huge crowd of hundreds of thousands who, to hold their place, have gathered along the street, many hours, and, sometimes, all night, before the parade begins.

In 1907, the first queen was invited to preside with her attendants. For their use each year a particularly beautiful float is designed. Since 1927, the Tournament has been given a special Theme such as the "Tales of the Seven Seas," "Golden Legends," or "Fairy-tales in Flowers," which not only makes for a more harmonious parade, but, also, fairer selections in choosing the prize-winners.

A fitting close to this spectacle is the football game, held annually in the sun-drenched Pasadena Rose Bowl, in its magnificent arroyo setting surrounded by the majestic snow-capped Sierra Madre Mountains.

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1934—Revolution or Evolution?

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Samuel Insull and his son, Samuel Insull, Jr., at the former's trial

(Continued from page 5)

It was an Indiana schoolmaster, Dr. William A. Wirt, who started this Red scare, and it reverberated in all parts of the country. But the nation viewed it more with amusement than terror. President Roosevelt, returning to Washington, observed that things seemed to have gone from Wirt to worse during his absence.

Umpires were just crying their first "Play Ball" of the season when the CWA was being disbanded and absorbed into the FERA. A strike which reached violent proportions broke out in the Electric Auto-Lite plant in Toledo, Ohio. Cambridge sent a rugby team to the United States.

Now came a proposal that the Government undertake to pay off all depositors in closed banks. It was a stupendous proposal since in 1933 alone 3,500 banks had closed. But, on the other hand, only sixty had closed in the first four months of 1934.

Proves Roosevelt Right

Then the Bankhead bill was signed, providing for compulsory control of cotton production. From Right and Left came protests against thus destroying "when many are in need." But the farmers wanted it, the President claimed, and a referendum in December proved that he was right.

Those who had predicted, hopefully or gloomily, that Roosevelt's popularity would wane by the middle of 1934, were to be disappointed. THE LITERARY DIGEST polled 15,000,000 Americans, asking, "Do you approve on the whole the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year?" Sixty-one per cent. of those who replied said they did.

Homespun weather prophets in the West had ceased worrying about Washington, however, and had started worrying about the cloudless skies which had arched menacingly over their crops for weeks. Winter wheat was shriveled in the stalk without ever heading. In the grain markets, wheat moved to ninety cents a bushel from the season's low of seventy-one. It was to go higher.

Some opponents of the New Deal saw the drought as divine punishment for the AAA's policy of crop control, or, in milder mood, pointed out that Nature was still superior to man in the matter of crop control, albeit somewhat unpredictable.

As early as May 10, however, it was obvious that the drought was no local catastrophe. Observers who had seen droughts before said this one was the worst in twenty-five years. Sections of fifteen States burned slowly under a merciless sun. Tens of thousands of tons of top soil were swept away by the furnace-like winds that licked the prairies, while men and animals suffocated.

By the end of May, the AAA's elaborate plans to curtail crop production had been hastily scrapped. The problem now was to aid the disaster-ridden farmers and save as many of the livestock as possible. Twenty-seven million people, it was estimated, were affected. The Government set aside first $50,000,000 and, before it was over, $525,000,000 for agricultural relief; much of this sum was devoted to carrying the affected regions through this horror. Approximately 1,150,000 head of cattle were slaughtered before they died of thirst, and the meat—or as much of it as was edible—was tinned for the unemployed.

Four months were to elapse before some of the areas saw rain. By mid-September most of the stricken States had had a few showers, and the bewildered farmers were taking up the plows from which Nature had driven them in the spring.

Kidnaping continued to horrify and outrage the nation throughout the spring, and with the return to his home in Beverly Hills of W. F. Gettle and the finding in the Arizona desert of little June Robles, Congress rushed through a number of crime bills aimed at making life safe for the average citizen.

Clarence Darrow issued the first of three blasts against the NRA, which he had been invited to scrutinize, charging that the codes fostered monopolies. They were, he said, "wolfish" and "grotesque." General Johnson responded with choler that Darrow's report was "superficial" and "intemperate." Donald Richberg, not yet NRA's No. 1 Man, but a factor in Washington, added "malicious" and "nonsensical" to Johnson's characterization of the lawyer's charge.

While the air reverberated with those countercharges, the President ordered some modification of the NRA with more self-government under some codes, and then departed for New York City. There, on May 31, he reviewed the combined battle and scouting squadrons of the Navy in New York harbor—113 fighting ships in all. "Well done," he signalled as the last gray, smoke-plumed craft went sweeping by.

But the newspapers at this time were not given over entirely to events of such national import. In the barren, impoverished Parry Sound district of Ontario one of the biggest human-interest stories of the year had broken. Mrs. Elzire Dionne had given birth to quintuplet daughters, and through the extraordinary ministrations of Dr. A. R. Dafoe, the only physician in 400 square miles, mother and daughters all did well. By the end of six months, the Dionne quintuplets were healthy, happy babies. It was the first time in medical history that a set of quintuplets had ever been kept alive more than fifty minutes.

The Republicans, during the New Deal's first year, had been quiescent—almost, some thought, moribund. But now, with only six months stretching out before elections, their National Committeemen met in Chicago to discuss (a) what was wrong with themselves, and (b) what was wrong with the Democrats. Their first move was to replace Everett Sanders, National Chairman, with Henry P. Fletcher. Their second was a decision to make political capital out of the drought and the AAA, which, by its earlier efforts at crop control, was in an extremely vulnerable position. Unfortunately for their strategists, however, Roosevelt luck—the phrase was to become a byword—was to confound them.

Events of 1934

Answers

1. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
2. President Roosevelt's
3. $59.06
4. Army Air Corps
5. Cotton
6. The "Houston"
7. John Dillinger
8. Haiti
9. Maine
10. Lindbergh Case
11. "Rainbow"
12. Donald R. Richberg
13. Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith
14. Frank F. Merriam; Upton Sinclair
15. Bernard M. Baruch; Hugh S. Johnson

Two months before the nation went to the polls, rain had fallen, and the relief program instituted by the Government in the summer months successfully kept the farmers from placing responsibility for this act of God upon the Democrats.

The President, leaving the care of his

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International Events in 1934

Answers

1. India
2. Bolivia and Paraguay
3. Alexandre Stavisky
4. Edouard Daladier
5. Gaston Doumergue
6. Rumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Greece
7. Austria
8. King Albert I of the Belgians
9. Henry Pu-yi
10. Sir Oswald Mosley
11. China and Persia
12. The League of Nations
13. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania
14. Gen. Kurt von Schleicher
15. The OGPU
16. Lassa
17. Engelbert Dollfuss
18. Paul von Hindenburg
19. Reichsfuehrer
20. Russia
21. Ludwig Mueller
22. King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and French Foreign Minister Jean-Louis Barthou
23. Mahatma Gandhi
24. Hsinking
25. Hungary
26. Princess Marina
27. Sergei Mironovich Kiroff
28. Yugoslavia
29. Arthur Henderson

own political fences to Postmaster General Farley, sailed meanwhile, on July 1, for a voyage through the Panama Canal to Hawaii and a return trip across country to Washington. (In all, in 1934, he covered 22,968 miles.) It was a triumphal tour at the beginning, but its end was saddened by the death of Henry T. Rainey, white-haired Speaker of the House.

Events here, however, were moving on an extremely even keel as compared with those in Europe, where death and violence stalked the land. On June 30 Adolf Hitler ordered a blood purge of his followers in Germany. On July 28, Engelbert Dollfuss, Austria's vest-pocket dictator, was assassinated. Five days later Paul von Hindenberg, Germany's revered president and stabilizer, died, and Hitler, already Chancellor, took over the office of president as well, calling himself Reichsfuehrer. Europe shuddered. Two months later, Yugoslavia's King Alexander and France's Foreign Minister Barthou died in Marseilles from an assassin's bullets as they sought to effect pacts which would insure the peace. The following week, Raymond Poincairé, France's wartime President, died after a long illness. Small wonder Europe's nerves were on edge. War was in everyone's mind.

Publication at this time of articles and books revealing the egregious machinations of the European munitions-makers did much to allay this war spirit, however. Peoples turned from distrust of each other to hatred of their newly revealed and common foe, the "merchants of death."

By September, a Senate investigating committee under the chairmanship of Gerald P. Nye had focused attention on American munitions-makers, and, before long, it had revealed the names of 181 Americans who made more than $1,000,000 a year during the War, while one munitions factory had made an 800 per cent. profit out of the carnage.

Just before the American munitions inquiry opened, labor, which had become increasingly militant and turbulent under the NRA, called one of the largest strikes—if not the largest—that had ever been attempted in the country. Earlier in the year, the Auto-Lite workers of Toledo, the teamsters of Minneapolis, and the longshoremen of San Francisco had called strikes in an attempt to realize the benefits which they believed were implicit in Section 7-A of the Recovery Act. In every case there had been extensive violence, a few deaths, and, in the end, compromise. Now the textile workers were to try their strength. The number that responded to the strike call was estimated at from 70,000 to 500,000.

Violence broke out first in the South, where the closed mills were reopened with the aid of 15,000 National Guardsmen. Then, suddenly, the center of action shifted to Rhode Island. There, Gov. Theodore Francis Green, charging the entire strike to the Communists, ordered the arrest of every "Red" in the State. The textile strike was as short as it was violent.

On September 25, immediately after the settlement of this, the last of the year's big strikes, General Johnson, NRA's phrase-making Administrator, stamped out of his office and slammed the door—to join the unemployed. Donald Richberg took over.

A month before, Senator Huey P. Long's political machine had forced twenty-seven bills through the Louisiana Legislature.

The November Elections

As elections drew near THE LITERARY DIGEST took two polls: on the gubernatorial race in California and a limited recheck on the New Deal. The poll in California was undertaken with the knowledge that many Sinclair supporters would not be reached by our ballots; the candidates finished, however, in the order which the poll indicated. The recheck poll was taken at a time of serious depression. The elections proper were, to a large extent, determined by local rather than national conditions.

With the elections in November, whatever doubts may have beset observers as to the popularity of Roosevelt and the New Deal were dispelled—or shattered, according to their point of view. Upton Sinclair, Socialist Democrat, who had made a spectacular campaign in California, without Roosevelt's support, had lost. The La Follettes, socialistic insurgent Republicans, who had campaigned with tacit backing of the Administration, had won. The Vare machine in Pennsylvania, stronghold of Republicanism there, was smashed. The Senate had a majority of forty-two Democrats and the House a majority of 209 Democrats. The voters, with emphatic affirmation, had made the country safe for at least two more years of the New Deal, whether it is revolution or evolution.

What is 1935 to bring? Significant events are visible on the horizon. Bankers have promised cooperation with the President, business men and industrialists are determined to form a program of recovery to defeat the depression. Labor is militant and aware of a growing strength. Unemployment insurance seems certain.

But what these elements will generate may not be predicted. The third act of the New Deal drama is yet to be played—

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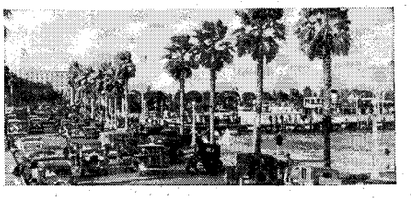

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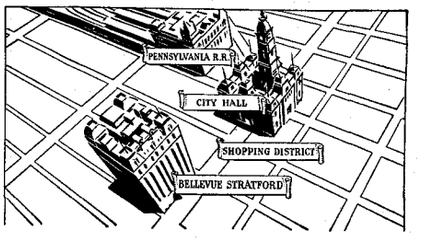

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High Spots and Big Names in the Sports Year

Bonthron, Cunningham, Rainbow, *Baer, Guest, the Brothers Dean, Lund, Grayson, Howell, Little, Dutra, Perry, Allison, Cavalcade, the Cambridge Rugby XV, the Blackhawks*

THE passing sports year was the greatest in the memory of most men—the sports gate has served as a gage on the quickening pulse of business, the return of enthusiasm to America, Recovery.

The year opened with an upset: Lou Little's Columbia team whipped Stanford in the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day, and on very wet California turf. They are still explaining both those phenomena in the Sunshine State.

Ice-Hockey, a game with baseball's crowd-appeal, invaded the West and found new friends. The Detroit Red Wings, THE DIGEST's early-season choice to win, got into the finals for the Stanley Cup, and then lost to the Chicago Blackhawks. The game made a further wise move West when the Ottawa franchise was carted down to St. Louis as play was resumed this November in the new season.

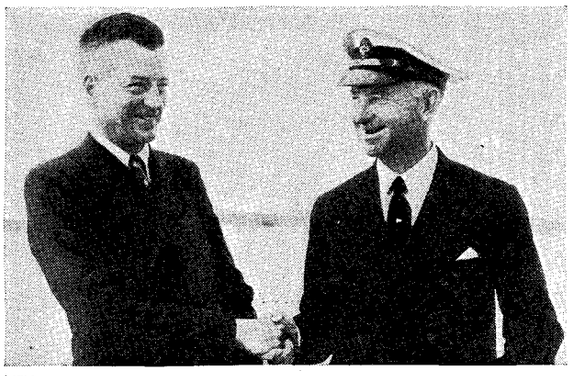
Basketball attendance records cracked rafters all over the Middle West; the game even took on new life in the East. The 1934 All-America Team, as picked in THE DIGEST, placed these players on the first team: Cottom of Purdue, Krause of Notre Dame, Cribbs of Pittsburgh, Anderson of New York University, Lee of Washington.

International Rugby made a bow on the playing-fields of America last spring. The Sportsmanship Brotherhood sponsored a tour of the Cambridge University Rugby XV in April. THE DIGEST underwrote the expenses of the tour. The Cambridge side walked through Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, and were barely extended in beating an All-East side, 23-9. The game took hold like an epidemic in this country, insuring another "International" this spring.

Horse-Racing boomed in 1934. Abroad, Windsor Lad, Irish horse owned by an Indian maharaja, brought happiness to holders of sweepstakes tickets in America by winning the English Derby. THE LITERARY DIGEST expert suggested that Dorothy Paget's Golden Miller had a fine chance to win the Grand National; Golden Miller did. The veteran Equipoise started a comeback drive on Sun Beau's record winnings that saw "Ekky" climb near but stay behind, pointing for the $100,000 Santa Anita purse in the new year. Widener's Chance Sun won the Belmont Futurity, bright spot in the "New Deal for New York Racing," which brought the return of legalized betting. The racing boom in the Empire State fell short of hopes, especially at Saratoga. New tracks opened: Narragansett, New Hampshire, Texas.

Cavalcade, winner of the Kentucky Derby, the American Derby, the Detroit Derby, and the Arlington classic, was crowned "King Horse" of 1934, which makes Mrs. Dodge Sloane, his owner, "Dowager Queen of the Turf." Leading the Whitneys, the Bradleys and the Wideners, Mrs. Sloane's winnings this year, on Cavalcade, Psychic Bid, High Quest and other horses, total $251,013.

Both Cinder and Board Tracks were dominated in 1934 by the struggle between Bonthron and Cunningham in the quest for the Four-Flat-Mile. Stanford won both the I.C.A.A.A.A. and N.C.A.A. team titles to steal a few head-lines. Ben Eastman came back to set a new world's record in the 880 down at Princeton while Cunningham was



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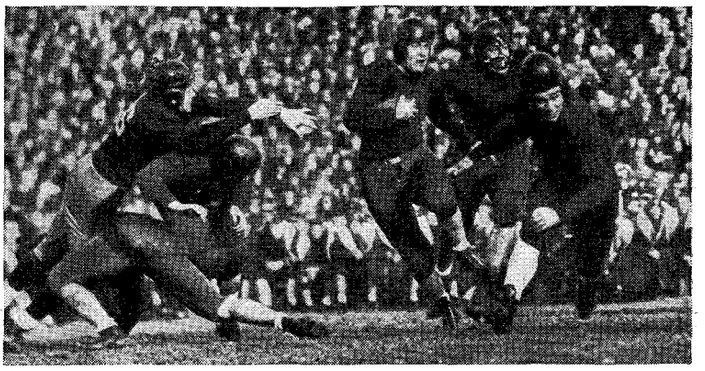
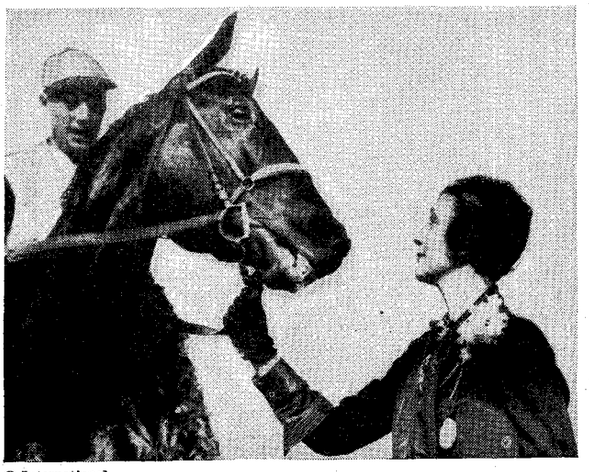


Keystone

(Left) T. O. M. Sopwith, British yachtsman who challenged for the *America's* Cup, greets her successful defender, Harold S. Vanderbilt, and (right) Capt. "Pug" Lund, "Power-House" of the University of Minnesota, Big Ten Champion, turns on the heat



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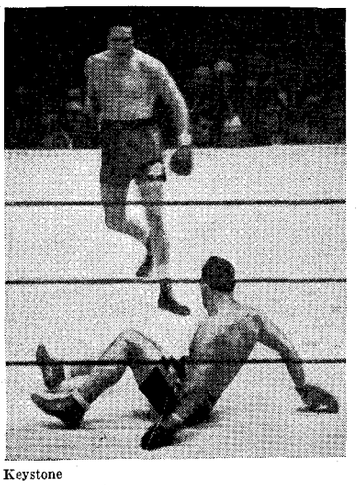

Keystone

Wide World

(Left to right) Cavalcade, the racing-season's outstanding thoroughbred, with Mack Garner up, and the horse's owner, Mrs. Dodge Sloane; the first round of the "Battle of 1934" on June 14 when Primo Carnera was floored by Max Baer, who won the heavyweight title, and Golden Miller, winner of the Grand National, at Aintree, England

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(Left to right) Lawson Little, British and American amateur golf champion; Winston F. C. Guest, poloist of Templeton and "The East"; Katherine Rawls, rising young swimmer; Fred J. Perry, at the top in tennis; Virginia Van Wie, women's golf champion in the United States; Olin Dutra, American open golf champion, and Babe Ruth, in mufti again

Acme Acme

(Left to right) Bill Bonthron, ahead of Glenn Cunningham at the National A.A.U. meet at Milwaukee on June 30; Cambridge beats the All-East XV at rugby, 23 to 9, and Paul ("Daffy") Dean, left, and Jerome ("Dizzy") Dean as Paul kisses the ball which won the sixth World Series game, 4 to 3, at Navin Field, Detroit

cracking the mile record set a year before by Lovelock on the same cinders.

The duels between Cunningham and Bonthron brought a boom year to indoor track. Cunningham and Bonthron had one victory each, indoors and outdoors, when they met in the N.C.A.A. 1500-meter race. Cunningham had already won his world's record, 4:06.7, in the mile at Princeton; it was Bonthron's turn. He took it, and scored a world's record of his own—3:48.8 for 1,500 meters.

The Oxford-Cambridge track-team beat the Princeton-Cornell team abroad, and, in so doing, Lovelock beat Bonthron in a slow mile. Lovelock beat Bonthron a third time before the American finally came through for a win in Paris.

The Crew, including five sophomores, from the University of California, beat the best in the East at the revival of the Poughkeepsie Regatta. At New London, President Roosevelt looked on while the Yale crew beat the Harvard boat by three lengths and set a new course-record. America suffered another defeat to England when Princeton lost the Grand Challenge Cup in the Royal Henley Regatta to the Leander Rowing Club of London.

Boxing put over its private American boom in three fights. Max Baer beat Primo Carnera and brought the heavyweight title and a new name into America's trophy room. The welterweight duel between Jimmy McLarnin and Barney Ross proved a natural. Ross won the first fight and then McLarnin came back to win the return bout and give the world an Irish champion again.

Golf saw more hands—and clubs—across the sea than any other sport in 1934. In a mass invasion, the American Walker Cup Team won three foursomes and six singles out of a possible four and eight to take the Cup for the eighth successive time since the competition began in 1922. At home, the American women, led by Miss Virginia Van Wie, beat the British, led by Miss Diana Fishwick, to hold the Curtis Cup.

Lawson Little, young Stanford student, turned in the greatest competitive game ever seen in the British Amateur Championship play to win the title over James Wallace, the Scottish carpenter, fourteen up and thirteen to play. It presaged his victory in the American Amateur Championship at Brookline, where veterans Ouimet, Goodman, Dunlap, Marston, fell before mere boys such as the "new" Bobby Jones, Bobby Jacobson, and Willie Turnesa. Little won over "Spec" Goldman, the pleasant Texan, eight and seven.

Paul Runyan won the professional title from Craig Wood, one-up on the thirty-eighth. Tommy Armour beat Ky Lafoon to win the Canadian Open. The British Open title had been held in America for ten years, but this year Henry Cotton, British, brought it home. Olin Dutra, massive Californian and a sick man during the competition, won the American Open Championship at Merion. His winning 293 was seconded by Gene Sarazen's 294. Virginia Van Wie defeated a newcomer, Dorothy Traung, to win the American Women's title for the third successive time, the fourth woman to turn that trick.

Fred Perry Was Tennis and tennis was Fred Perry in 1934. In piling up the greatest record of tournament play in the history of the game, Perry won the Australian title, which topped a "grand slam" over Crawford, the All-England title at Wimbledon against Crawford, all his singles matches in the Davis Cup play, the American singles title against Allison, the Pacific Coast title, and the Pacific Southwest Championship. In the finals for the American title at Forest Hills, Allison covered himself with glory by forcing Perry to five sets.

America squeezed by Australia, thanks to Wood, after trailing 1-2, and into the Challenge Round for the Davis Cup. There the Americans bogged down again, for the seventh time. Wood and Shields lost all their singles matches to Perry and Austin; Lott and Stoefen won the doubles. The American women, captained by Helen Jacobs, won the Wightman Cup for the fourth consecutive time. Helen Jacobs lost in the Wimbledon finals to Dorothy Round for the English title, but she won the American title handily, defeating Sarah Palfrey in the finals to retire the trophy.

Lott and Stoefen, now professionals, won the doubles title before they left the amateur ranks.

Yachting's *America's* Cup Races whipped press and prairie into a frenzy in September. All through the summer, farmers, laborers, and yachtsmen had been pulling for Adams and the *Yankee* to win the honor of defending the Cup. Vanderbilt won the duel with *Rainbow*. T. O. M. Sopwith came over with *Endeavour* and an amateur crew to challenge for the Cup. *Endeavour* won the first two races easily. *Rainbow* won the third. The fourth was the now famous "protest race." In the fifth and deciding race, both *Rainbow* and *Endeavour* carried protest flags before either reached the starting-line. *Rainbow* won and kept the Cup.

(Continued on page 35)

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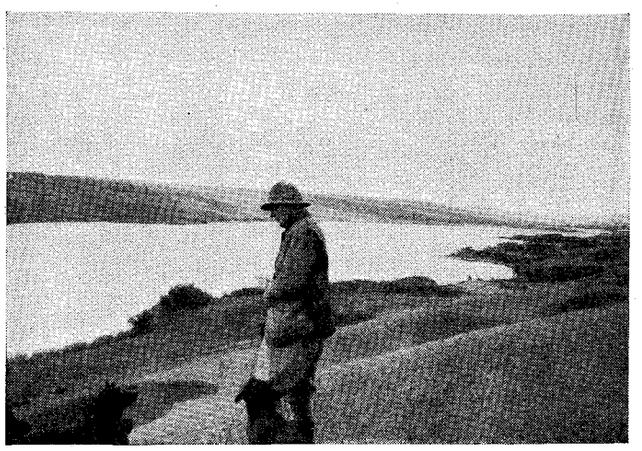
The Rehabilitation of the Drought Area

Just as the Unproductive Scottish Highlands Reverted to Deer-Forests and Grouse-Moors, the Submarginal Lands of America Could Be Turned Into Game-Preserves

By Capt. Paul A. Curtis



Keystone

(Left) Grouse-shooting in Scotland; (Right) Lake Qu'appelle, one of the greatest duck-breeding waters in Central Saskatchewan, as it was in 1929. For the past four years the great marshes at its head have been virtually dried

IN the many land-utilization plans now under consideration, comparatively little thought, so far as I can learn, has been given to the possibilities of returning large areas in the drought States to virgin prairie-grass. By so doing, and with practical game-management, these areas can be made to yield a higher return to the farmer per acre than they ever have in the past. A parallel but little known case is provided by the Scottish Highlands.

In the early part of the last century a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the Western Highlands of Scotland were slowly starving to death. Foreseeing their inevitable defeat in the bitter struggle which they were making for existence under intolerable physical handicaps, high-minded proprietors sought a remedy.

But to help them was difficult; the dreary squalid life they endured—poorly clad and undernourished—was all they knew and they clung to their land tenaciously, and with the courage of despair.

Only a few years ago the Duke of Sutherland answered a Labor member of the House of Commons with the challenge to bring his constituents to the North of Scotland where His Grace had some 2,000 acres of deer-forest which he would give to them for the taking if they would and could farm it.

The purpose of this preamble is to draw comparison between this ancient Scottish burden and the way they had met it, and the very pressing one which confronts Americans in the drought-stricken area. The Department of Agriculture and other reliable sources assert that this expanse of prairie-land included in the drought area never should have been farmed, and should again be given over to cattle.

In many ways the two areas under consideration are analogous. Both are too poor in fertility to warrant the time and expense of attempting to raise them above the value of their original condition. But, while returning the drought area to a cattle-range—as the Highlands were to sheep-pasture—why not capitalize upon its original condition as a side issue?

Less than seventy-five years ago, and well within the memory of many pioneers still with us, these Northern Plains were the home of the buffalo, the prairie-chicken, and the Red Man, and it would appear that we could as readily make a profitable playground for our idle rich with our problem area as did the canny Scot.

The prairie-chicken is a first cousin of the Scottish grouse—in characteristics they are very similar. The chicken is just as sporting and capable of being propagated in the same way, and it is an equally good table-fowl. When they pack up late in the fall, as the Scotch grouse do, and one no longer can approach them to shoot over a dog, it is possible to drive them to the guns in exactly the same manner.

The author waiting for ducks on a Saskatchewan pass

While the buffalo does not offer the sporting possibilities of the stag, sung by Scottish bards, it nevertheless is a quarry which every patriotic American sportsman would welcome back to its old haunts, and it is as practical to hunt them upon a cattle-range as it is to stalk deer on a Highland forest where sheep also are at graze. Nor would there be any trouble in securing the necessary breeding-stock, for the overflow of the herds in the national parks, and the Wainwright National Park of Alberta—all of which has to be killed each year—could easily be purchased upon the hoof.

It should not be forgotten that the area under discussion was also the home of the antelope, and the wapiti, or American elk, before the former were all but exterminated, and the latter driven into the mountains. In the same type of prairie-land over the border in Saskatchewan, I have passed more than one mighty pair of antlers worn with dignity a couple of generations ago which were grim reminders that this wapiti once was a denizen of the lowlands, and driven into the hill-country exactly as his Scottish cousin was before him.

The rehabilitation of game in this contemplated cattle-range would go far toward paying the taxes of the ranchers, just as it does the rates in Scotland, give permanent occupation to thousands as keepers and rangers, and bring money to the local stores and hostelries, while affording increased sport and healthful outdoor recreation to all.

This suggested use of vast areas which have proved unprofitable for agriculture would have many other beneficial results, among which are such important ones as flood control. At least, let us hope that it will, as it can, be done. Who knows but we may live to see a renaissance of American sport in this land which is good for little else?

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Head-Lines and Head-Liners In the 1934 Sports Parade

(Continued from page 33)

Polo's effort to go democratic suffered a bit when a group of youngsters rode to victory for the East in the East-West matches at Meadow Brook. Hitchcock, great one of the game, probably played his last this year. A fall kept him out of the East-West series. Phipps, Mills, Winston F. C. Guest, and Post rode for the East; Pedley, Smith, Roark, and Boeseke played for the West. Both matches were exciting, the East winning, 10-8, and 14-13. The East-West matches made an anticlimax out of the Open, which was won by Winston Guest's Templeton side.

Baseball became more firmly entrenched than ever in 1934 as America's National Sport. The year saw Babe Ruth retire from his part as a player in the game. On his twentieth anniversary in the majors, he hit homer No. 699, just to show that he wasn't through. He's just back from a playing tour of Japan, where he won as many admirers as he has in this country.

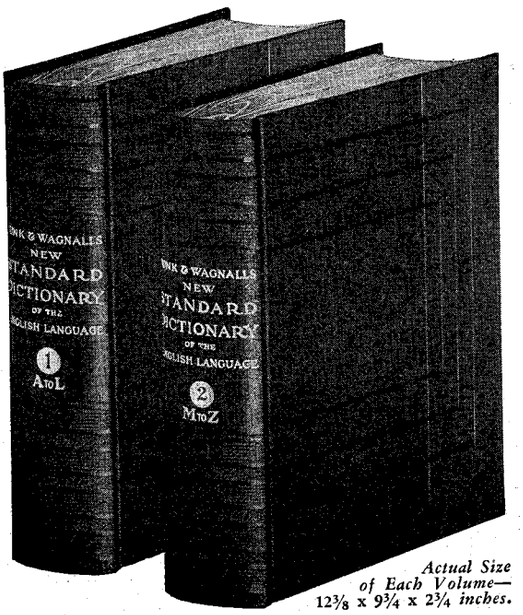
The Brothers Dean wrote the biggest head-lines in baseball, and in sport, for 1934. They won forty-nine games between them before they won the World Series for the St. Louis Cardinals, took the maddest, wildest World Series ever played right out of the teeth of Micky Cochrane's Detroit Tigers. The last game, the seventh, with "Dizzy" Dean pitching, was a real riot for the fans as the Cardinals routed the Tigers for the title. It had been Brother "Daffy" Dean's victory over "Schoolboy" Rowe in the sixth game that made it possible for Brother "Dizzy" to win a Series.

Football ushered out 1934 sports, tho football for 1934 won't be ushered out until the first day of the New Year. Minnesota proved to be the best team in the country, gaining more than a mile and a quarter, and piling up a total of 270 points to thirty-eight for their opponents—and all largely on sheer power. And All-American Lund, of Minnesota, gaining a total of 667 yards in one hundred plays, proved to be the best back in the country.

Football's Perfection

Elsewhere in America, these teams made head-lines: Navy's comeback, built around Borries and Clark; Southern Methodist, Texas, and Rice combined to put Southwestern football on the front pages; the success of the "New Deal in Coaching" at Yale and Princeton's upset; Kansas State tripped Nebraska in the Big Six. Andy Kerr at Colgate, Morrison at Southern Methodist, and Schmidt at Ohio State perfected the trend of the game—to open up in the air with forwards and laterals. The marked increase in the use of forwards and laterals was the most important thing that happened to the game in 1934.

Football reached its peak in point of perfection in the growth of the professional game. All the arts of the game were demonstrated when the Giants downed the Chicago Bears for the Championship, 30-13, and professional football had "taken on" as the curtain came down on 1934.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A delicatessen store-owner faced a heavy fine and possible imprisonment because the State Legislature had not defined what constituted a "meal," when the Standard Dictionary definition of the word was accepted by the Court, *and saved him.*

Under the State law that made it unlawful to carry a "pistol," a man was indicted for carrying a "revolver." The Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary definition of a "revolver" prevented the culprit from escaping the consequences on a technicality.

A shoemaker was able to retain possession of a finishing-machine and continue the support of his family, through the Court's taking full recognition of the Standard Dictionary definition of the word "apparatus."

A fisherman recovered damages for the partial destruction of his nets, and his subsequent loss of the means of plying his trade, because the definitions of the word "net," as given by the Standard Dictionary, prevented the defendant from evading justice on a technicality.

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A Year of Financial Confusion

The Stock Market Backed and Filled While Apparently Consolidating Its Recovery From Extreme Depression and Preparing for a New Forward Movement

By Robert Winsmore

FOR American finance, 1934 has been an eventful year of unsettled weather and depressing fog, followed by clearing skies.

It began momentously with radical devaluation of the American dollar. It produced nationalization of gold and silver, wide Federal regimentation of industry and business, dismaying labor disturbances, serious crop disaster, emphatic public approval of liberal political policies, enormous governmental borrowing and spending which raised the national debt sharply to a new peace-time record. Yet it is now ending with trade recovery clearly in progress, with business sentiment measurably reassured, with the securities markets showing sober stability, with many of the once hysterical fears of private capital obviously diminished.

Gold, Labor, Crops, Politics

Already, in retrospect, the year appears to have been one in which the first erratic and unstable recoveries from the 1933 nadir of depression were consolidated, and a true start made in a forward movement ordained not by law, but by the much pooh-poohed, but still recognizable, Economic Cycle.

Perhaps it is yet too early for that assumption. Nevertheless, it is strongly suggested by the sustained upward trend shown in the closing months of 1934 by such barometers as high-grade bonds, steel production, freight loadings, power consumption, bank clearings, and retail sales. Suggestive also, and impressive, is the new lengthy list of resumed or enlarged dividend declarations by corporations long unable or unwilling to make such distributions.

In theory, to be sure, encouragement derived from the year-end picture should be tempered by uncertainty as to what damage the coming Congress may do to revived and reviving confidence. That doubt is the basis of much year-end skepticism. It is wholly conceivable, however, that, with the country feeling and welcoming trade recovery, the coming Congress will find it unpopular and politically inexpedient to make itself really disturbing.

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From Wall Street's view-point, the story of the year is chiefly that of what was done at and by Washington, and of what resulted therefrom. Much that had economic importance happened abroad, but Europe's political alarms and financial crises had little visible influence upon the American situation or the course of American security prices. It was the Federal Government's concern with experiments in recovery and reform that occupied Wall Street's attention almost exclusively. Throughout the year, trade statistics, credit conditions, labor agitations, political events and practically all else—even the crop-damaging drought—were interpreted in terms of Administration acts and purposes.

Wall Street Watched Washington

In particular, the financial community's highest hopes and darkest fears were those proceeding from recurring expectancy of ordered inflation. It was misconception of what a measure of inflation would accomplish that produced a spirited January rise in stocks when the dollar's gold worth was reduced by fiat below sixty cents, and when gold itself was revalued at $35 an ounce, and nationalized.

That rise carried the stock market in early February to what proved to be the highest point of the year. It was approximately the highest point of 1933 also, and therefore constituted, in Wall Street parlance, a double top when dollar devaluation failed to produce greater improvement in prices. Disappointing sagging followed, and speculative bullishness waned when developments at Washington caused apprehension, especially the President's call for stringent governmental regulation of stock exchanges, and the prompt introduction into Congress of a drastic bill to effect it.

Other Administration proposals gave Wall Street concern, some antagonistic to big business, some encouraging to labor unrest, some friendly to the advocates of silver money and costly crop control. The stock market quite lost heart in February, and became sluggish and soft in March when a threat of labor trouble in the motor industry caused a slackening of steel-trade activity and a recession in the general trade-level became apparent.

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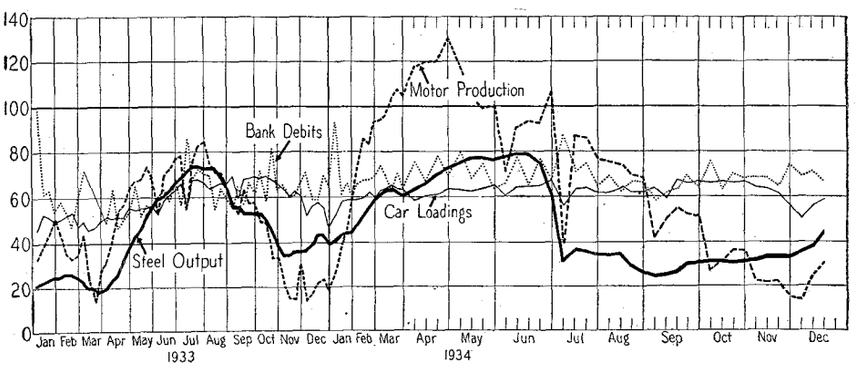
Again in April, market improvement was nipped in the bud by performances at Washington which appeared obstructive to the development of business confidence and initiative. A modified but still threatening stock-exchange regulation bill became assured of enactment, and Wall Street shivered. The creation of a Federal Power Commission to investigate electric-power rates seemed ominous. The Johnson law barring loans to defaulting foreign nations and the Bankhead compulsory cotton-control bill were considered damagingly restrictive. New steel-trade expansion was welcomed, but stocks weakened and dipped sharply in May, going well below the level at which they began the year.

Spring Gains Not Sustained

Late May brought about a revival of inflation hopes and fears when it became apparent that silver legislation was assured, and in form permitting the President to use his discretion with respect to the extent of its immediate operation. Stocks turned upward, and their rally lasted until mid-June despite increasing indications of impending labor troubles and of serious drought conditions in the West and Northwest.

In part, the upturn represented happy anticipation of the adjournment of Congress, which occurred on June 18. More than $5,000,000,000 had been appropriated, more than half of it for relief. Bills had been passed bringing the stock market under Federal control, revaluing gold and silver, controlling production of cotton, tobacco, sugar and cattle, empowering en-



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending December 15

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forcement of collective bargaining by labor, guaranteeing various semi-Federal relief bonds, extending Federal insurance of bank deposits, according farmers much time to redeem foreclosed property, authorizing direct Federal Reserve and RFC loans to small businesses. The compulsory pensioning of railroad employees was also ordained.

But welcome as it was to Wall Street, the adjournment was immediately followed by new weakening of the stock market, and a decline which continued through July carried the price level to the year's low mark at the end of that month. The slump was in accord with the news of the period. Day by day came reports of increasingly serious drought damage, of major strikes in San Francisco, Minneapolis and Chicago, of sharp curtailment of steel-trade activity which dropped the rate of production from 57.4 per cent. at the beginning of June to 23 per cent. at the beginning of July, and ultimately to 19.1 per cent. at the end of August. Late in July war clouds suddenly appeared in Europe when Dollfuss was killed and Mussolini became belligerent.

Business and the Administration

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August, however, produced a quieter and steadier market in spite of continuing labor disturbances and of somewhat truculent public addresses by President Roosevelt. One delivered at Bonneville, Oregon, pledged the Government to create a "yardstick" for electric-power rates. A more impressive one delivered at Green Bay, Wisconsin, belittled the increasing demand of business men for a message to the country to restore confidence, and declared the New Deal here to stay.

The Green Bay speech caused alarm and resentment. It had an unfavorable effect upon business sentiment, as well as upon the stock market, but it served to consolidate rising tides of protest against the Administration's seeming Leftward progress and indifference to the growing fears of business interests. Without delay, those interests became articulate.

In September both the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board publicly called to the President's notice measures which they considered essential to restoration of confidence and industrial recovery. Various conferences between the President and business leaders followed. On the last day of the month, the President, by radio broadcast, appealed for united action by management and labor to promote recovery, and promised to confer with representatives of both factions in order to secure their cooperation.

From that time forward the trend of stocks was upward. Their progress was slow, and the volume of stock-exchange trading was so small, week after week, as to make the price changes seem insignificant. Nevertheless, the market gained ground, and its gain was in keeping with a gradual growth of better feeling with respect to the Administration's changed attitude and to the business outlook.

Inauguration of stock-market control by the new Federal Securities and Exchange Commission quite failed to disturb Wall Street. The startling assassinations at Marseilles were without market effect. In October the President spoke reassuringly to business at Roanoke, and offered cooperation to the country's bankers at Washington. Two weeks later the nation's overwhelming indorsement of the Administration at the polls was received by Wall Street as satisfactory, even encouraging. Two months before, such an election result would have been disturbing, perhaps seriously so.

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In November and through December improvement in general business broadened and became more and more apparent. It did not reach to the larger capital-goods industries, the continued inactivity of which is the most unsatisfactory feature of the industrial picture at the end of 1934. But the forward trend recorded by lesser enterprises, and the obviously better sentiment in trade circles throughout the country, may logically foreshadow an early stirring of the greater producing organizations, and perhaps, in 1935, a measure of that general activity among them which has recently been predicted by such an astute and experienced observer as Charles G. Dawes.

It is unfortunate, no doubt, that the Administration has become prominently identified at this time with agitation to curb and curtail the projects and activities of great public-utility and power-producing corporations. Some of the reassurance of business and capital that has appeared in the past three months will be dissipated by that and by the prospect of a prolonged war between the Government and the power interests, whose securities are so variously owned that impairment of their values must be widely disturbing. What is more important fundamentally, however, is the increasing indication that now, at the end of 1934, business sentiment is being shaped once more by new considerations of consumption and production, of supply and demand, rather than by excitements and theories and alarms produced by political experimentation.

Better Business More Apparent

In a Line or Two

MODERNISM: Beating swords into plowshares and using the plowshares to plow under crops that could feed the nation.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THEY are going to make auto-tires from flowers. Wouldn't you like to have a tire made from a century plant?—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

A BUILDERS' survey shows fewer new homes with two baths. In the main, we think, gin-compounding has been turned over to the professionals.—*Detroit News.*

THE idea of America's new exchange policy seems to be that Uncle Sam wants the dollar to go abroad and bring home some company.—*Louisville Times.*

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

In Defense of Lawyers

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. Scranton, in his letter published in the December 8 issue, entitled, "In the Grip of the Lawyers," calls my profession a "money-making one." Well, what business or profession is not? Like the preacher, the physician and the carpenter, the lawyer must make his living. There are bad lawyers, just as there are bad preachers or physicians. There are even some bad carpenters, I am told. But the lawyers, as a group, are no better and no worse than the others—because they also are human beings living in a competitive world.

We lawyers must defend people charged with crime, just as physicians must try to heal them, or preachers try to console them. We place a prisoner's case in the best possible light before the court and jury, and even a guilty person is entitled to that much, even in these trying days. Every person injured is entitled to a healer, and every person charged with crime is entitled to an experienced defender!

The nation is not in the grip of lawyers—it is in the grip of 3 per cent. of our people—the superrich—who own the nation and have the money to hire lawyers, preachers, and what not. I think the problem is an economic one—not a personal matter. NICHOLAS KLEIN.
Cincinnati.

[There are approximately 150,000 lawyers in the United States.—*Editor.*]

College Men and Radicalism

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Business should not be surprized that twelve young men of New York have calmly announced "that unless business offers more chance to advance, radicalism will grow." (THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 15.) There are thousands of us younger college men who know it. The worker, stupid, conservative, afraid, may be suppressed or cajoled into believing all is well, but not the several million college men who have, alas, learned too much.

Witness the last election. Think you all who voted for the New Deal were workers, farmers, or young men on relief? Many young men voted for the New Deal because they have knocked at the door of the Old Dealers and have been turned away. Witness wise men like Borah bidding for them.

We are not blindly radical. We shall not destroy a great country. We would gladly fit into a system where opportunity is given for personal advancement, but, if that opportunity is not offered, then what? If we live well, we may not mind a bit of social injustice for the underdog, but when we are turned out with the underdogs—the pack needs leaders.

Crudely and selfishly put, you say? Yes, but a stark reality that the twenty new millionaires since 1932 need think about.

ELLIS J. BARRINGER.
Manchester, New Hampshire.

Holidays

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—You have done so many different things for the good of the general public by your many polls, etc., that I am going to suggest another beneficial matter.

Any holiday that falls on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday of any week should be celebrated on the Monday of that week. Any holiday that falls on Thursday, Friday or Saturday of any week should be celebrated on the following Monday. Naturally, any holiday that fell on a Sunday would be celebrated on a Monday anyway. I. S. VANDERBILT.
Maplewood, New Jersey.

[Holidays in 1935 will fall as follows: New Year's Day, Tuesday; Lincoln's Birthday, Tuesday; Washington's Birthday, Friday; Memorial Day, Thursday; Fourth of July, Thursday; Labor Day, Monday; Columbus Day, Saturday; Armistice Day, Monday; Thanksgiving Day, Thursday; Christmas Day, Wednesday.—*Editor.*]

YOU MEAN YOU AIN'T GONNA LET US SEE YOUR HAND TILL THE GAME STARTS ?
GOV'T SPENDING
CONGRESS
THE PRESIDENT'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM
CRITICS
D. J. Ray

Making It Tough for the Kibitzers

—Ray in the Kansas City *Star*

To Save Our Men

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—To "Save Our Men," which has troubled "Mrs. H. S. D." as expressed on the Readers' page of THE DIGEST permit one of long experience to offer three suggestions.

1. Young wives should learn to cook, which will add from ten to twenty years to their husband's life.
2. The "nag" should be left in the stable, at least not brought into the house, adding another ten years.
3. Hang an opaque curtain between the front and back seat of the auto to cut out "back-seat driving." That will easily add five years to any driver's life.

Seattle. MR. E. H. C.

Buttonholes—Another Expedient

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I find I can easily and advantageously dispense with orthodox buttonholes by sewing strips of inner-tube rubber down the facing of my shirts, and cutting slits in it opposite each button.
Albany, New York. E. H. ORMSBEE.

War Referendum

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If, instead of the declaration of war being left up to Congress, it were put to the voters as a referendum, the results might be different. There would, of course, be a great number whom propaganda would influence to vote war. But the women who see sweethearts, husbands, and sons sign their own death-warrants might have their say. The men who realize the horrors of war, and those who know how their careers would be impaired, would also vote negatively. The only people who really desire war are those who have something to gain thereby, or who have a bone to pick; or, perhaps, the younger men who hold ambitions for adventure, and, perhaps, heroism. But the majority of American voters are, I am convinced, sanely opposed to unnecessary war.

New York City. MATT R. COSGROVE.

Registering All Citizens

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—There should be uniform State laws requiring every citizen of legal age to fill out a small card with the city or township clerk, giving his full name and his former and present address. This should be a free registration and carry a penalty for neglecting to register within a reasonable time after one moves to a new home. This would enable friends to find friends, creditors to find debtors, and police to locate criminals.
Lansing, Michigan. CHARLES E. EBERSOL.

Government Medicine

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I utterly disagree with the comments of Catharine Stoddard, in THE DIGEST upon the idea of government medicine as set forth by Dr. Herbert B. Wentz.

Miss Stoddard is fearful for the taxpayer, if government medicine comes about. I question whether the total cost of public medicine would be as great as the present cost of medical care, even tho a large fraction of our population now lack adequate health service, since physicians and surgeons who do "charity" work often compensate themselves by gouging the rich. Some charge many thousands of dollars for single operations—a fact which should class them with bank-robbers, and other undesirable citizens.

Presumably Miss Stoddard is unaware of such racketeering practises on the part of medical folk, for she condemns socialized medicine because "graft and waste are inseparable from government enterprises." She probably also does not know that the "healing angels" not infrequently split fees with other physicians, work in "cahoots" with druggists, make more calls on the patient than necessary, and resort to other dishonest devices—all at the cost of the patient.

If so, she is in luck! Repeatedly I have dismissed physicians because they have been too greedy to dismiss me.

As for her fear of "factory methods" of treatment under public medicine, what have we under private practise, particularly among specialists? Miss Stoddard is likewise lucky if she has never been pushed along from one department to another in city medical establishments, like a Ford car in the process of construction, with "experts" displaying about the degree of sympathy for her that Ford employees show for the steel parts which they handle.

I see no reason why private medical practise should not exist in the country alongside a comprehensive public-health system, as do private schools and public, each stimulating and challenging the other. But government medical service must be made available to all, and the stigma of pauperism must be removed from it, as has been done in the case of the public schools.

Some graft would probably be found under government medicine, since it occasionally exists in our public-school system. But what American would go back to the educational situation of a century ago, when the few free schools in some of the States were known as "pauper" institutions? And what would our nation be without its public-school system?

In an enlightened republic such as ours people are not permitted to remain illiterate simply because they can not afford to pay tuition. Much less—far less—should they be permitted to suffer and die because they can not afford to pay medical fees.

The fact that many physicians are public spirited, and are always moderate in their charges, does not solve the problem. In the country, as a whole, health service is in a scandalous condition, the only remedy for which seems to be government medicine.

It behooves intelligent Americans to face the problem squarely and unselfishly.
Baltimore. MARY WILHELMINE WILLIAMS.

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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They Stood Out From the Crowd in 1934

(Continued from page 7)

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, aviator and explorer, made history again in 1934 by his explorations in the Antarctic, where he is now. Byrd was born in Virginia forty-six years ago, was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1912, flew over the North Pole in 1926, made an eastward transatlantic flight in 1927 and flew over the South Pole in 1929.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, a native of Boston, was graduated from Mt. Holyoke College in 1902, at the age of twenty, studied at the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M.A. from Columbia in 1910. She has always been active in social welfare work, having served on several N. Y. State commissions. She is married to Paul Wilson of New York City and has a daughter of seventeen.

The papers that voted in the poll follow:

ALABAMA—Birmingham, "Age-Herald"; Mobile, "Press-Register," "The Register"; Montgomery, "The Advertiser," "Alabama Journal and Times"; Tuscaloosa, "The News."

ARIZONA—Douglas, "The Dispatch"; Phoenix, "The Gazette," "The Republic"; Yuma, "Arizona Sentinel."

ARKANSAS—Fort Smith, "Southwest American," "Times Record"; Hot Springs National Park, "Sentinel-Record"; Jonesboro, "The Sun"; Pine Bluff, "The Graphic."

CALIFORNIA—Bakersfield, "The Californian"; Berkeley, "The Gazette"; Los Angeles, "The Times"; Oakland, "The Tribune"; Pasadena, "The Post"; San Diego, "The Tribune"; San Francisco, "The News"; Stockton, "The Record."

COLORADO—Canon City, "The Record"; Denver, "Rocky Mountain News"; Pueblo, "The Chieftain," "Star-Journal."

CONNECTICUT—Bridgeport, "The Herald"; Hartford, "The Times"; Middletown, "The Press"; New Britain, "The Herald"; New London, "The Day"; Waterbury, "The American."

DELAWARE—Wilmington, "The News."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington, "The News," "The Post."

FLORIDA—Jacksonville, "Florida Times-Union"; Miami, "The Herald"; St. Petersburg, "The Times."

GEORGIA—Atlanta, "The Constitution," "The Georgian," "The Journal"; Macon, "The Telegraph."

IDAHO—Lewiston, "The Tribune"; Twin Falls, "Idaho Times," "The News."

ILLINOIS—Alton, "The Telegraph"; Champaign, "News-Gazette"; Chicago, "The American," "Illustrated Times," "The News," "The Tribune"; Danville, "Commercial-News"; Decatur, "The Herald-Review"; Moline, "The Dispatch"; Peoria, "The Star"; Rock Island, "The Argus"; Springfield, "Illinois State Journal."

INDIANA—Indianapolis, "The Star," "The Times"; Muncie, "The Press"; South Bend, "The News-Times," "The Tribune"; Terre Haute, "The Star."

IOWA—Burlington, "The Gazette," "The Hawk-Eye"; Cedar Rapids, "The Gazette"; Clinton, "The Herald"; Council Bluffs, "The Nonpareil"; Des Moines, "The Register," "The Tribune"; Sioux City, "The Journal," "The Tribune"; Waterloo, "The Courier."

KANSAS—Atchison, "The Globe"; Coffeyville, "The Journal"; Topeka, "The State Journal"; Wichita, "The Eagle."

KENTUCKY—Ashland, "The Independent"; Covington, "Kentucky Post"; Glasgow, "The News"; Lexington, "The Herald," "The Leader"; Louisville, "The Herald-Post," "The Times"; Paducah, "The Sun-Democrat."

LOUISIANA—New Orleans, "The Item," "The Tribune"; Shreveport, "The Times."

MAINE—Portland, "The News."

MARYLAND—Baltimore, "The American," "The News," "The Post," "The Sun"; Cumberland, "The Times."

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, "The Advertiser," "The American," "Christian Science Monitor," "The Herald," "The Post," "The Transcript," "The Traveler"; Springfield, "The Union"; Worcester, "The Post."

MICHIGAN—Battle Creek, "The Enquirer-News"; Bay City, "The Times"; Grand Rapids, "The Press"; Jackson, "The Citizen Patriot"; Kalamazoo, "The Gazette"; Muskegon, "The Chronicle"; Pontiac, "The Press."

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis, "The Journal," "The Tribune"; St. Paul, "The News," "The Pioneer Press."

MISSISSIPPI—Columbus, "The Commercial Dispatch"; Gulfport, "The Herald"; Jackson, "The Clarion-Ledger," "The News"; Vicksburg, "The Post."

MISSOURI—Kansas City, "The Journal-Post"; St. Joseph, "The Gazette"; St. Louis, "The Star and Times."

MONTANA—Butte, "The Post"; Great Falls, "The Tribune"; Missoula, "The Missoulian."

NEBRASKA—Beatrice, "The Sun"; Hastings, "The Tribune"; Lincoln, "The Journal," "The Star"; Omaha, "The Bee-News," "The World-Herald."

NEVADA—Elko, "The Free Press"; Ely, "The Times"; Winnemucca, "Humboldt Star and Silver State."

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord, "Monitor & New Hampshire Patriot"; Keene, "The Sentinel."

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City, "The News," "The Press"; Camden, "The Courier," "The Post"; Elizabeth, "The Journal"; Hoboken, "The Jersey Observer"; Jersey City, "The Jersey Journal"; Newark, "The Call," "The News"; Passaic, "The Herald-News"; Paterson, "The Call," "The News."

NEW MEXICO—Albuquerque, "The Journal," "New Mexico State Tribune"; Clovis, "The News-Journal."

NEW YORK—Albany, "The Knickerbocker Press," "The Times-Union"; Binghamton, "The Sun"; Brooklyn, "The Eagle"; Buffalo, "The Courier-Express," "The News," "The Times"; New York City, "The Herald Tribune," "The Journal," "The Daily News," "The World-Telegram"; Rochester, "Democrat and Chronicle," "The Times-Union"; Schenectady, "The Gazette"; Syracuse, "The Herald," "The Post-Standard"; Troy, "The Record"; Utica, "The Press"; Watertown, "The Times."

NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte, "The Observer"; Durham, "The Herald"; Raleigh, "The News and Observer"; Winston-Salem, "The Journal."

NORTH DAKOTA—Grand Forks, "The Herald."

OHIO—Canton, "Repository and News"; Cincinnati, "The Post," "The Times-Star"; Cleveland, "The Press"; Columbus, "The Citizen," "Ohio State Journal"; Dayton, "The News"; Springfield, "The News"; Toledo, "The News-Bee"; Youngstown, "The Telegram."

OKLAHOMA—Ardmore, "The Ardmoreite"; Enid, "The News"; Oklahoma City, "The Oklahoman," "The Oklahoma News"; Tulsa, "The Tribune."

OREGON—Grants Pass, "The Courier"; Portland, "The Oregonian"; Salem, "The Capital Journal."

PENNSYLVANIA—Altoona, "The Mirror"; Harrisburg, "The Telegraph"; Johnstown, "The Tribune"; Philadelphia, "The Inquirer," "The Evening Public Ledger"; Pittsburgh, "The Press"; Reading, "The Eagle"; Scranton, "The Times."

RHODE ISLAND — Pawtucket, "The Times"; Woonsocket, "The Call."

SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston, "The Post"; Greenville, "The News," "The Piedmont."

SOUTH DAKOTA—Deadwood, "The Pioneer-Times"; Sioux Falls, "The Argus-Leader"; Watertown, "The Herald."

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga, "The News," "The Times"; Knoxville, "The Journal"; Memphis, "The Appeal"; Nashville, "The Tennessean."

TEXAS—Amarillo, "The Globe"; Austin, "The American"; Dallas, "The Dispatch," "The News," "The Times-Herald"; El Paso, "The Times"; Galveston, "The News"; San Antonio, "The Express."

UTAH—Ogden, "The Post," "The Standard-Examiner"; Salt Lake City, "The Deseret News," "The Telegram."

VERMONT—Barre, "The Times"; Bellows Falls, "The Times."

VIRGINIA—Danville, "The Bee," "The Register"; Norfolk, "The Journal & Guide," "The Virginian-Pilot"; Richmond, "The News Leader," "The Times-Dispatch."

WASHINGTON—Aberdeen, "The World"; Bellingham, "The Herald"; Centralia, "The Chronicle"; Seattle, "The Star," "The Times"; Spokane, "The Press," "The Spokesman-Review"; Tacoma, "The Times."

WEST VIRGINIA—Beckley, "The Raleigh Register"; Charleston, "The Gazette"; Martinsburg, "The Journal"; Parkersburg, "The Sentinel."

WISCONSIN—Appleton, "The Post-Crescent"; Eau Claire, "The Leader"; Kenosha, "The News"; Madison, "The Wisconsin State Journal"; Manitowoc, "The Herald Times"; Milwaukee, "The Journal."

WYOMING — Casper, "The Tribune-Herald"; Laramie, "The Republican-Boomerang"; Sheridan, "The News."

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So It Goes.—"Pay your taxes with a smile," advised Mrs. Gotrocks.

"I should love to," said Miss Comely, "but they insist on cash."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Permanent.—MRS. BINKS—"Well, this is good news, any'ow. Me daughter's written to say she's got a reg'lar job at last, as bridesmaid to a film-actress at 'Ollywood."—*Humorist (London).*

The Sensible Way.—FOREMAN—"Hi, there, you; didn't you tell me you never got tired?"

SAM—"Dat's right, boss, ah allus stops an' rests befo' ah gets tired."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

At Ease!—LADY (to tramp)—"If you're begging a favor you might at least take your hands out of your pockets."

TRAMP—"Well, the truth is, lady, I'm beggin' a pair o' braces."—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Looking Ahead.—Boss—"I'm surprized at you! Do you know what they do with boys who tell lies?"

OFFICE BOY—"Yes, sir. When they get old enough the firm sends them out as salesmen."—*Automobilist.*

Oink You!—Two travelers arrived at the hotel and were shown a rather dingy room.

"What," said one, "does this pigsty cost?"

Promptly the proprietress replied: "For one pig, thirty shillings; for two pigs, fifty shillings."—*Sporting and Dramatic.*

Simpler.—An auto-manufacturer has just completed a million-dollar proving-ground to give his car the acid test in staying power and endurance. It seems to us a much simpler method would be to let a friend take it over the week-end.—*Judge.*

Some Mistake Somewhere.—The cockney child had just started school.

"Wot's yer name?" he was asked.

"Fred!"

"Blimy! That ain't a nime—that's wot yer muvver sews yer pant wiv!"—*Sydney Mail.*

Compensation.—FARMER BENTOVER—"That drought cost us over 6,000 bushels of wheat."

MRS. BENTOVER—"Yes, but there is nothing without some good. During that dry spell we could at least get some salt out of the shakers!"—*Daily Express (London).*

Progress.—"Well, and how are you getting on with your courtship of the banker's daughter?" asked Jackson.

The young suitor beamed happily. "Not so bad," he replied. "I'm getting some encouragement now."

"Really," put in his friend. "Is she beginning to smile sweetly on you, or something?"

"Not exactly," replied the young man, "but last night she told me she had said 'No!' for the last time."—*Answers (London).*

We've Got All We Can Use.—"What's this big item on your expense-account?"

"Oh, that's my hotel bill."

"Well, don't buy any more hotels."—*Vancouver Province.*

Inconsiderate.—THE GIRL (as they dance)—"Isn't it a topping floor and a topping band?"

ALGY PINHEAD—"I was just going to say that. You really must leave me something to talk about."—*London Opinion.*

Next!—"How did you get on with Jeanette?" asked Dick.

The ardent young lover sighed. "I started off well," he replied. "I said I was knee deep in love with her."

"Sounds all right," said Dick. "What was her reaction to that?"

The young suitor grimaced. "She promised to put me on her wading list," he replied.—*Stray Stories.*

East Meets West, and Licks It.—The mistress of the house heard the bell ring and saw standing at the open front door a Chinese hawker. Quickly retreating, she called out to the maid:

"There's a Chinaman at the door. You go, Ella."

This was too much for the Chinese, who stuck his head well into the hall and shouted indignantly:

"You go 'ella yourself!"—*Montreal Star.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Then Disagreed.—The jury deliberated for 21 years.—*St. Louis paper.*

Try Again.—Mrs. D—— is described as a strikingly pretty blonde with long black hair.—*New York paper.*

Or Never.—INVENTORS! We wast your inventions. Write now.—*Advertisement in San Francisco paper.*

Fashion Note.—Like their sister-in-law, the young women were nearly attired in dark, modish dresses.—*Indianapolis paper.*

Rite!—Correstly Speaking—In letter wringing never use any abbreviation except "Mr.," "Mrs.," and "Dr." in the salutation.—*El Paso paper.*

We'll Take a Sandwich.—CAFETERIA LUNCHEON at noon, Practically new $10. Retails for $29.75.—*Advertisement in Liberty (N. Y.) paper.*

None of Your Efficiency.—Hungary was asked in a tactful way to take "punitive action against any authorities whose capabilities have been established."—*Boston paper.*

When Clubs Are Trumps.—Cards were the order of the afternoon and here, again, the results exceeded the most sanguinary expectations of the committee.

—*Sierra Madre (Calif.) paper.*

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